

NEWS

in brief

Jordan detains suspected terrorists

Jordanian police have detained five Palestinians who were believed to be planning attacks against Israel, security officials said yesterday. The five were arrested in Russeifa, 20 kilometers northeast of Amman, 10 days ago. The official said authorities also seized several hand grenades and machine guns. He said the men were still under interrogation but were "believed to be plotting attacks against Israeli targets."

Another security official said the men were part of a previously unknown militant group, which he identified as "Allegiance to Islam." AP

Mortar fire rocks SLA

An South Lebanon Army position in the western part of the security zone in Lebanon came under mortar fire yesterday. There were no casualties or damage. IDF forces returned fire toward where the shooting came from, the army spokesman said. Hizbullah claimed responsibility for the shooting. Itim

Two die in crashes

A 27-year-old driver from Saknin, Mohammed Fawzi Kassam, was killed yesterday when he slammed into an olive tree with his Peugeot pickup truck yesterday, police said. A passenger seated next to Kassam was injured seriously. The casualties were taken to Poriya Hospital in Tiberias.

In another accident, Yohai Abisur, 28, of Nes Ziona, was killed at the Neveh Yamim junction yesterday, when the driver of the Subaru in which he rode slammed into both a car and a truck. Police alleged that the Subaru driver was speeding. Three passengers in the car that was hit also suffered injuries. Itim

Fire breaks out in King David Hotel

A small fire broke out in Jerusalem's King David Hotel yesterday evening. There was minor damage, but no one was hurt. Police closed the approaches to the hotel as two fire engines extinguished the blaze. Fire fighters said it appeared the fire started in the health club sauna on the fourth floor of the hotel. Batsheva Tsur

Soccer great David Schweitzer dies

David Schweitzer, one of the all-time greats of Israeli soccer, died yesterday at 72. Schweitzer had a long and distinguished career, first as a player with Hapoel Tel Aviv and Hapoel Haifa, then as a coach. In the latter role he served a large number of leading clubs, including Hapoel Tel Aviv, Betar Jerusalem, and Maccabi Tel Aviv in the 1970s and '80s, winning an impressive total of six league championships and two State Cups. Schweitzer also coached the national squad for five years. Derek Fatal

Palestinians launch boycott

By JON IMMANUEL

The Palestinian Authority said yesterday it would launch a gradual boycott of Israeli goods in protest against Israel's economic sanctions taken in the wake of the Mahane Yehuda bombing.

Khaled Salam, economic adviser to PA head Yasser Arafat, said the embargo was approved by the authority's nine-member Cabinet Saturday night in protest both against the closure and Israel's failure to transfer tax money.

In addition to barring tens of thousands of Palestinians from working in Israel, the government has stopped transferring funds owed the PA since the July 30 bombing, as part of pressure being put on the authority to crack down on terrorism. It alleges that much of the \$70 million owed the PA would go toward police salaries, and that some policemen have been involved in attacks on Israelis.

The embargo list compiled by the Palestinians, ranges from cigarettes to TV sets. Items that can be replaced with Palestinian goods or imported from elsewhere.

Billed as a kind of economic

intifada, Palestinian economists consider their boycott more a statement than an actual threat, since Israel can prevent the PA from importing goods from other countries.

The boycott "is important as a way of thinking rather than as a substantive maneuver, said economist Hisham Awartani of An-Najah University in Nablus. Awartani said Israel's refusal to hand over funds to the PA was in violation of the 1994 economic accords reached in Paris. He recommended harsher sanctions than a boycott of Israeli products.

"In principle we should be thinking of steps which are economically painful to Israel," Awartani said. He said the PA should take Israel to an international tribunal.

Palestinians see Israel's withholding of money from them, which hurts their economy, as an attempt to strangle their government, and claim that Israel isn't motivated solely by security concerns.

This perception of Israeli aims has created a "hatred (which) is so deep that the soil is fertile for anything bad," Awartani said.



A procession of taxis enters Jerusalem's Har Hamenuhot cemetery for yesterday's funeral of murdered taxi driver Shmuel Ben-Baruch. (Brian Heidler)

Murdered cabbie buried

More than 15,000 people, including taxi drivers from around the country, attended Shmuel Ben-Baruch's funeral at Jerusalem's Har Hamenuhot cemetery yesterday.

"Father, you were a wonderful man who never rested, dedicating your whole life to the family," his daughter Lital, 19, said in a eulogy. "We have a strong mother and relatives that depend on us, and I, Tamir, Osnat, and Asaf promise you that we will be strong and brave as you expected from us. Father, rest in peace and watch us from above."

Ben-Baruch, 45, who was murdered early Friday morning by three Palestinians who stole his cab and sold it to a "chop shop," is survived by a wife and four children. His friends, relatives and coworkers all remembered him as being hardworking and dedicated

to his family.

No matter what problems Ben-Baruch was struggling with, he would strive to be cheerful so as not to upset others, said his brother, Rabbi Baruch Hai Ben-Baruch. Several days before his brother's murder, he said, he had a premonition that his brother was in danger.

Ben-Baruch is the eighth taxi driver to be murdered in Israel, Avraham Fried, head of the Israeli Taxi Drivers Association, said. There was a nationwide strike of cabbies during Ben-Baruch's funeral, and drivers are calling on the government to take steps to improve their safety. The association also appointed Brig-Gen. (res.) David Cohen to serve as its adviser on security and defense.

"The Transport Ministry must realize that taxi drivers cannot pick up every passenger

and endanger themselves and the future of their families and children. When taxi drivers refuse to pick up passengers that they feel suspicious, a report is filed against them and they are taken to court," complained Aharon Cohen of Smadar Taxis, the company Ben-Baruch worked for.

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert said at the funeral that he hopes Ben-Baruch will be the last victim of such cruelty.

"We all have an obligation to behave with wisdom and with responsibility and to protect the safety of our citizens at home and on the street, in the market, and in a taxi," Olmert said. "Violence and hatred took Shmuel Ben-Baruch from anonymity and changed him into a symbol that makes all of our hearts ache." (Itim)

LA Jews angered by treatment of Conservatives at Wall

By JAY BUSHNISKY

In an angry meeting with the Israeli consul-general in Los Angeles, Jewish community leaders have accused Israel of trying to keep non-Orthodox Jews from the Western Wall, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. At the meeting called last week to protest the treatment of Conservative Jews who tried to pray at the Wall during Tisha Be'av last week, participants accused Israel of looking for opportunities to generate confrontations with world Jewry, spokesman Aviv Shiron said.

According to Consul-General Yoram Ben-Ze'ev's report of the meeting, one participant charged: "You are preventing my family and me from standing at the Western Wall," Shiron

said. Ben-Ze'ev reportedly warned that as a result of the pending conversion bill and the strife between the Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform denominations in Israel, Israel's relations with American Jewry are strained. He said most American are not Orthodox and it would be a big mistake to alienate this majority. Other leaders, including prominent personalities in the motion picture industry, expressed frustration and anger with the religious infighting here, Shiron said. Noting that the consulate often turns to the Jewish community for support, the leaders said they objected to the assaults in Israel against Jews who are not haredim.

COMMENT

Murder is murder, whatever the motive

By JON IMMANUEL

Our habit of dividing murders of Israelis by Palestinians into "criminal" or "nationalistic" acts should take second place to the observation that Palestinians kill Jews and Jews kill Palestinians with a lighter heart than they kill within their own communities.

There is no other explanation for why three car thieves would kill a Jewish taxi driver to steal his car, when they could have stolen it without killing him, or why four yeshiva students would drag a 74-year-old Arab gas station attendant several hundred meters to his death, rather than stop and pay him for gasoline.

In both cases, the accused claimed they acted out of fear, but

the real reason is indifference to the life of the ethnic other. It is true that Palestinians have murdered many more Palestinians than Jews, but only after ensuring that they were collaborators with Jews, or ensuring that they could pin the stigma of collaborator on their victim.

A similar phenomenon exists among Jews who consider a Palestinian life not quite equal to a Jewish life. Settlers open fire at Palestinians more freely than they would ever fire at another Jew. Until the murder of Yitzhak Rabin, the real difference between Jews and Palestinians was that it was taken for granted that a Jew would not shoot another Jew. This assumption is what cost Rabin his life.

But the casually brutal way that

many border policemen, defended as good boys in a bad neighborhood, have acted towards Palestinians shows to what extent ethnic conflict literally de-moralizes those most caught up in it. The very distinction that is made between criminal and nationalistic murders demonstrates the level of that de-moralization, as though politically motivated murder is not criminal.

On our side a nationalistic murder by Palestinians is considered far worse than a criminally motivated murder. On the Palestinian side a criminal murder is considered worse than a nationalistic murder. But we have reached the point where no one really makes the distinction anymore, as long as the victim is on the other side.

Tarif: Yosef could procure Eli Cohen's remains

By BATSHEVA TSUR

An appeal to Syrian President Hafez Assad by Rabbi Ovadia Yosef could lead to "a humanitarian gesture," such as returning the remains of spy Eli Cohen, MK Salah Tarif (Labor) said yesterday.

Tarif, who met with Yosef following his return from a visit to Syria, said this was his personal impression after his talks there.

The Syrian authorities viewed Yosef, Shas's spiritual mentor, as representing the moderate element in the government, he said. "Syria is serious about resuming negotiations," Tarif reiterated.

He said that, in his meeting with Assad,

Cohen's name had not come up specifically, despite an appeal to him from his widow, Nadia, and brother, Morris, to request that they join the delegation to visit the grave. However, he had the impression that if Yosef were to write to Assad, there could be some movement on the subject.

Cohen's youngest brother, Avraham, said last night that the Egyptians, who handled the delegation's travel arrangements to Damascus, had not discouraged the family from appealing for the reinterment of his remains, but had pointed out that it is still early to expect results.

There was also no official mention made of missing navigator Ron Arad or the other

Israeli MIAs, Tarif said, although it appears that the men missing from the battle at Sultan Yakoub had been buried in Syrian soil.

Tarif said that he had raised the possibility of a visit by an Israeli peace delegation. "The Syrians listened and took note," he said.

He expressed disappointment that the Israeli authorities had downgraded the importance of the visit. He said he attached great importance to the fact that Assad had received him, a Zionist and a reserve officer in the IDF.

"When the government here, which initially gave its blessings to the visit, heard that Assad said [Prime Minister Benjamin] Netanyahu is a hardliner, it made a concerted effort to delegitimize us in the eyes of the public," he said.

Gush Katif celebrates 25th anniversary

By MARGOT DUDKEWITZ

Anniversary celebrations will include guided tours, treasure hunts, an arts and craft fair, children's films, boating in the lake, horseback riding and a song festival. Local artists appearing include Boaz Sharabi, Uzi Hitman as well as Hassidic song personalities Yodel Verdiger, Yitzhak Miller and religious rock artist Avi Piamenta.

"In 25 years we have built model settlements, developed progressive agriculture, and a high education standard. In another 25 years' time I hope we will have doubled in size and that the Arabs will have come to terms with the fact that Jews live in Gush Katif," Kostiner said.

The settlements have continued flourishing despite the autonomy granted the more than 800,000 Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip in 1994, under the Israel-PLO peace accords.

With profound sorrow, we mourn the passing of our dear mother, sister, grandmother and great-grandmother

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Teachers declare work dispute; threaten to delay school year

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

The Histadrut Teachers Union yesterday declared a work dispute and said it would strike as of September 1 to protest cuts in the Education Ministry's budget.

"In the nation's 50th year, they are setting education back 50 years, to the time of the transit camps," union secretary-general Avraham Ben-Shabbat said yesterday following an emergency meeting in Tel Aviv attended by Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and other ministry officials.

"Based on the current situation, and the very serious cuts in education just prior to the opening of classes, we will not open the school year. The cuts are serious, and unprecedented.... Vital services such as advisers will be lost, and programs like [those] in the arts will either be cut way back or dropped completely," he said.

Hammer said after the gathering that there was indeed a chance that the school year will not open on time.

"I expect the prime minister to personally intervene and see to it that he keeps his promise to transfer to us the full amount agreed upon for the long school day," Hammer said at the gathering.

He said it wasn't enough to just talk about adding technology to the school system or placing more emphasis on social values, but that funding also must be made available for such programs.

Hammer said the prime minister had promised NIS 400 million for the long school day, and it was inconceivable for the Finance Ministry to unilaterally cancel half of this amount.

"The Finance Ministry's decision means that the long school day will not be implemented, and the opening of the school year is in doubt, because the education system had been preparing for adding



Histadrut Teachers Union secretary-general Avraham Ben-Shabbat (left) listens to Education Minister Zevulun Hammer during an emergency meeting yesterday in Tel Aviv about cuts to the Education Ministry's budget. (Gideon Markovitz)

100,000 teaching hours," Hammer said.

Hammer praised the teachers and parents for supporting his struggle on the issue. If the prime minister does not intervene with the Finance Ministry in the next few days, he and his staff would support the teachers' decision to strike, Hammer said.

"If we get the money, then the school system will go back to normal," Hammer told Israel Radio.

"What has broke the camel's back this time is their unwillingness to give us the NIS 400 million for the long school day, which means they're just putting a Band-Aid over the promise that I made and the prime minister made, and our preparations. It means we have to pay teachers for not working, and it generally creates a mess.

"It makes it seem like someone in the Finance Ministry wants to destroy the education system, and

is now saying: 'I'll launch a campaign to show how wasteful the educational system is.' But that's nonsense."

Hammer is to meet today with the head of the Secondary School Teachers Association and representatives of the National Parents Association to discuss the threat to the opening of the school year.

Meanwhile, the Union of Local Authorities also lent its voice to the protest against the cuts, with

its chairman, Adi Eldar, saying yesterday that the authorities would not permit the opening of the school year if the cuts are not rescinded.

Eldar said the local authorities would not permit the Finance Ministry to force them to pay for classroom hours that are cut from the Education Ministry budget or for the salaries of teachers who would be fired as a result of the cuts.

Ministry limits health funds' budgets

By JUDY SIEGEL

The development budgets of the health funds will be restricted by the Health Ministry, which issued an order to prevent "extravagant spending" to win new members. Health Minister Yehoshua Matza decided on this step "as an integral part of his plan to make the debt-ridden health system more efficient," the ministry said yesterday.

The health funds failed to present these plans to the Health and Finance ministries, as required by law, thus they cannot spend additional money on development until the beginning of next year.

Development includes purchases, construction, renting, renovation, or the purchase of permanent equipment costing more than NIS 400,000 - either directly or indirectly.

Matza said that he intends to institutionalize supervision of development budgets and release the restrictions gradually "in accordance with the real needs" of health fund members. By the beginning of the next fiscal year, the apparatus for such controls will be established, he said.

In 1997, the insurers are expected to have spend NIS 390 million on development; NIS 230m. by Clalit, NIS 88.3m. by Maccabi,

NIS 58.5m. by Meuhedet, and NIS 12.8m. by Leumit. In many cases, Matza said, the health funds built luxurious clinics and other facilities that create "uncontrolled competition for new members and to glorify the name of the insurer."

The order follows the ministry's recent instructions to the health funds to halt their advertising campaigns for new members. Soon, the ministry will prevent the funds from using contractors for telemarketing to lure members from another insurer, which Matza said causes harm not only to the health funds' financial situation but also to the insured.

While these measures will help,

Matza said that he is still waiting for the Treasury to help find a solution to the NIS 2 billion deficit in the health system expected by year's end and to grant an additional NIS 1.3b. to update the basket of health services, which has not occurred since the National Health Insurance Law took effect in January 1995.

Meanwhile, Clalit announced that it is preparing to import numerous medications parallel to existing drug importers as a way of saving considerable sums. The Health Ministry recently announced that it would allow competing entrepreneurs to import drugs.



Susskin jailed till trial

A High Court Justice yesterday ordered Tatiana Susskin detained until trial on suspicion she pasted posters on Hebron shops that depicted the Prophet Mohammed as a pig.

Justice Yaacov Kedmi rejected Susskin's appeal to be released from jail, saying the posters were very inciteful and that there were fears that if Susskin were released she could repeat her actions.

Susskin, 26, who allegedly committed the crime in June, told reporters she was being jailed "on an issue of speech freedom. If our country is a Nazi state, fine, then let them start burning books. This is a racist country that hurts Jews." She added that she identified with those who burn the Israeli flag.

"At least I'm glad they can't hang me," added Susskin, a supporter of the outlawed anti-Arab Kach movement, founded by the late Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Last week Susskin was declared mentally fit to stand trial, after undergoing psychiatric

tests. She appealed again after the Jerusalem District Court ordered her held until trial.

Her attorney, Shmuel Casper, said he would immediately file another appeal to district court to have his client released, arguing there were people who could guarantee her good behavior.

In his ruling, Kedmi rejected a request for Susskin to be released into the custody of her fiancé, Yehuda Shonron, who allegedly accompanied her when she hung up the posters.

The couple was scheduled to be married this morning, and Casper filed a petition last night for Susskin to be released from jail to attend. District Court Judge Daniela Wechsler gave prosecutors until noon to respond, which means the wedding could be postponed until evening or tomorrow.

Susskin is accused of committing a racist act, harming religious sensitivities, supporting a terrorist group and endangering life for stoning an Arab car. (News agencies)

Panel on Yemenite children to reconvene

By BATSHEVA TSUR and JUDY SIEGEL

The committee looking into the fate of the missing Yemenite children in the 1950s is to reconvene on Wednesday morning, the Justice Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

This follows a weekend report on Channel 1 that four graves opened last Wednesday at the request of families of missing children were found to be empty.

The committee, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Yehuda Cohen, announced last week that it might summon public figures who could have been involved at the time when the children reportedly disappeared.

The Yemenite community maintains the children were handed over for adoption, to childless Ashkenazi families that had come from Europe after the Holocaust.

The Health Ministry, meanwhile, rejected criticism that it had not carried out its commitments regarding

the examination of remains from alleged graves of Yemenite children.

It said that, through its national unit for genetic diagnosis and identification and its Forensic Institute, it participated in the opening of 10 graves at the Segula Cemetery in Petah Tikva and the examination of their contents last winter.

"Top professionals were involved and tens of thousands of dollars were spent. They verified the age of the skeletons, but labs here cannot give authoritative answers regarding the genetic profile of the remains because of the time that has passed and the nature of the remains," ministry spokesman Dubi Ben-Ami said.

A lab was found in England that might give more exact results, but the total cost is \$60,000, and the ministry does not have the money.

Meanwhile, Forensic Institute director Prof. Yehuda Hiss dismissed the news that other graves allegedly containing children of former Yemenite immigrants were found to be empty.

Moonie-sponsored conference canceled

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

The College of Judea and Samaria will not be hosting the "Contemporary Reflections on Jewish Identity" conference, which was scheduled to begin today, said Academic Head Ely Merzbach.

After learning that the Inter-Religious Federation for World Peace, which was founded by Christian missionary cult leader Rev. Sun Myung Moon in 1990, provided funding for the conference, Merzbach said he could no longer support it.

"I spoke to the organizers and we arrived at the conclusion that they would cancel the conference," Merzbach said. "It's a problem to receive money from an organization like Moon's." A new venue has not yet been announced. The organizers, Charles Selengut, professor of

religion at Drew University in New Jersey, and Jonathan Helfand, professor of modern Jewish history at Brooklyn College, defended their decision to take funding from the IRFPW, saying that Moon's organization did not get involved with the planning or content of the conference.

After the story was first published in *The Jerusalem Post* last week, Selengut and Helfand wrote a joint letter to the editor saying: "The [IRFPW] is not a missionary organization but a subsidiary of Rev. Moon's Unification Church....

"As serious Jewish academicians, we are well aware of the activities of the Unification Church, as we are conscious of statements and policies of other religious and political organizations with which we disagree.

"But we are equally aware that, in the complex world we live in, we need to be sophisticated enough to take advantage of opportunities

to build understanding and collaborate, even with those we disagree with, in those areas where we share common concerns."

Selengut said that the conference aimed to bring together leading Jewish academics in an effort to discuss ways of bringing Jews back into the fold. He said that many leading Jewish academics have participated in conferences sponsored by the IRFPW.

"A lot of these organizations sponsor conferences as a way of gaining legitimacy in the eyes of the public," said Nahman Ben-Yehuda, a sociology professor at the Hebrew University. "That way they can say, 'We're not in the business of hunting souls, we're in the business of seeking truth.'"

"What would have happened if the money came from drug dealers?"

NEWS

in brief

Top cops off to Russia to push Ben-Ari probe

Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani, Deputy Inspector Gabi Last and Asst.-Cmdr. Meir Gilboa, who is heading the investigation of Zev Ben-Ari (Gregory Lerner), are leaving for Russia tomorrow to move the investigation forward. They will stay for a week, and Kahalani also will take steps to increase coordination and cooperation between the two countries. *Itm*

Mordechai sets up panel on IDF motivation

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai has established a public committee to advise him on motivating youth to serve in the IDF, the Defense Ministry announced yesterday. The move is in accordance with recommendations of a commission headed by Maj.-Gen. (res.) Amos Yaron that Mordechai appointed to look into the question of motivation among teenagers eligible for national service. The committee will hold its first meeting at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv today. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

Interior Ministry expels 281 foreigners in July

The Interior Ministry issued orders to expel 443 foreigners in July, of which 281 were carried out. The ministry called for 330 people to be expelled at the request of the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry. Expulsion orders were issued against 42 people who were working and living here illegally; 41 for prostitution; and 28 for committing other crimes. In addition, one person who was considered a security threat and one person whose application to immigrate was rejected were ordered to leave. Citizens of almost 40 countries were ordered to leave. They include 130 Romanians and 52 Colombians. *Itm*

Bnei Brak elections next year

Interior Minister Elisha Suissa yesterday signed an order for municipal elections to be held in Bnei Brak on June 1, 1998. Since June, 1995, following an investigation headed by Yaakov Neeman (now Finance Minister) which found severe defects in the operation of the local council, the town has been run by a committee headed by Amos Mar-Haim. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

Polish high schoolers learn about Judaism

High school students in Poland have begun studying about Judaism, and this week Education Ministry officials are hosting two teachers and five pupils from Poland, who are teaching and studying about the history of Polish Jewry. An Education Ministry spokesman said the pupils chosen to come to Israel won an essay contest held in 350 Polish high schools, organized by the Shalom Fund in Warsaw, which distributes information on Jewish culture. The pupils and teachers are to meet with their Israeli counterparts and visit Yad Vashem and Beit Hatefutsoth. *Aryeh Dean Cohen*

German-Israeli research fund doubles principal

The Germany-Israel Foundation for Research and Development (GIF) has doubled its principal over the past year to DM 300 million, which allows an annual allocation of DM 20 million for joint research projects. The science ministers of each country head the foundation. The increase has also allowed raising the amount granted to researchers, from DM 250,000 to DM 350,000 and to help more young scientists. It has also decided to support multi-disciplinary studies in technology and advanced sciences, with grants of up to DM 600,000. *Judy Siegel*

Some 50 fragments of medieval manuscripts are now at the Israel Museum. Sounds dull? Well, they form one of the most exciting and moving exhibitions I have ever seen.

Meir Ronnen
The Jerusalem Post

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studied. Now a selection on loan from Cambridge is on view in Jerusalem. It presents a vivid picture of the spiritual - and not so spiritual - mores and business dealings of a medieval Jewish community.

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West tightens noose on Karadzic

By TRACY WILKINSON

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina (LA Times) - The commander of the world's most powerful military alliance travels to the village stronghold of war crimes suspect Radovan Karadzic and suggests that he surrender "soon." Simultaneously, NATO moves to hobble the special police guarding Karadzic. And Karadzic's leading political opponent, with backing from Washington, fights on in her battle to sideline him and take control of the Bosnian Serb leadership.

In ways not seen in the 20 months since Bosnia's war ended, Western officials are turning up the pressure on Karadzic, the most prominent of more than 70 Serbs, Croats, and Moslems formally accused of committing atrocities during the conflict.

The psychological campaign is aimed at ending Karadzic's behind-the-scenes power hold, which Western officials say is undermining the peace. Hints he may be arrested soon are being made at all levels.

On Saturday, Biljana Plavsic, the Bosnian Serb president who has split with Karadzic and is his greatest domestic nemesis, said she is confident he will be out of the political picture within three months.

"He is only present through his party," Plavsic said in an interview, adding she will forge ahead in efforts

to create a political alternative, a new Bosnian Serb parliament, and a government free of Karadzic's influence.

Plavsic spent the day rallying support for a new political party that will challenge Karadzic's omnipotence. A dozen defections were reported Saturday from Karadzic's Serbian Democratic Party, or SDS, including key local officials expected to throw their lot with Plavsic.

Saturday's actions followed a setback for Plavsic: On Friday, the Bosnian Serbs' highest court ruled she acted illegally when she dissolved parliament on July 3, a move she made as that body schemed to oust her from office. The court similarly rejected Plavsic's call for fresh parliamentary elections.

The ruling further polarizes the Bosnian Serb half of the country and sets the stage for a showdown between the pro-Karadzic leadership and the international mediators in charge of executing the accords. As expected, the mediators immediately sided with Plavsic and said they will ignore the court's decision.

Hard-liners loyal to Karadzic control the court, and one judge on the seven-member panel reportedly was beaten up after it became known he was planning to support Plavsic's position. Bosnian Serb television, also controlled by Karadzic, reported that the judge had suffered a heart attack. He ultimately abstained.

New disruptions in Mir mission

MOSCOW (AP) - The planned docking of the Mir space station and an unmanned cargo ship was delayed for at least a day yesterday, after ground controllers found a malfunction in the ship's computer.

"The docking program was put in incorrectly into the Progress' computer. It has nothing to do with the Mir itself," said Russia's Mission Control chief, Vladimir Solovyov.

"What has happened was a purely technical matter. This mistake is easy to correct," Solovyov added, speaking to reporters at the Mission Control Center outside Moscow.

The docking - the same kind of maneuver that had ended in disaster for the station's previous crew - was initially scheduled for around 5:40 p.m. Moscow time. Now, it is likely to take place at about the same time today, Solovyov said.

There was no immediate threat to the lives of two Russian cosmonauts and one American astronaut aboard the Mir, said a NASA representative at the Mission Control Center.

In the US, NASA said Russian ground controllers apparently had trouble sending computer commands to the Progress for automatic docking.

The US space agency called the malfunction a minor problem and said more command testing was planned for later yesterday, with no definite redocking date scheduled.

Supply ship dockings are fairly routine matters for Mir crews. But on June 25, when the Mir's previous crew was practicing manual docking maneuvers with another Progress supply ship, the spacecraft crashed into the station, puncturing one of Mir's modules. It was the worst accident in the space station's



Deputy Flight Director of the Russian Mir program Vladimir Solovyov (left) and an unidentified official speak at a news conference at the Mir mission control in Korolyov yesterday. (AP)

11-year history.

The crash forced the crew to seal off the depressurized Spektr module and disconnect electric cables leading to its solar batteries, thus reducing the station to about half power.

The new Progress cargo ship, which brought supplies to Mir in

July, has been disconnected from the station to make room for a Soyuz capsule carrying the new crew. It has been flying near the Mir in a synchronous orbit.

The station and the ship are about 70 kilometers apart, said Solovyov.

Now, with the old crew returned to Earth in another Soyuz, a docking port has been freed for the cargo ship.

The Mir crew wanted the Progress docked to the space station so that the fuel it carried could be used to correct the station's position in orbit. The ship also was to protect

the steel docking unit of the Kvant-1 module from being overheated by solar rays, according to Russian space officials.

The Progress - and the trash it is now carrying - will be abandoned to burn up in a descent to Earth before the next Progress arrives in October.

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UN mulls world court

By EVELYN LEOPOLD

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters) - UN members all say they favor setting up the world's first permanent international criminal court but some proposals would virtually kill its ability to function.

"The momentum for an international criminal court is irreversible," said Richard Dicker of the New York-based Human Rights Watch. "The question, however, is whether the court will be an effective body or a judicial Potemkin village."

Governments are fairly certain there will be a court to judge perpetrators of the world's most terrible crimes of genocide and massacres, a goal that has eluded the United Nations for half a century.

"I do not know of any member of the United Nations who is opposing its establishment," said Adriam Bos, the Dutch chairman of a UN committee that ended a two-week negotiation session on the court on Friday.

But critics fear that too much involvement by national governments or the 15-member UN Security Council would politicize the court and tarnish its independence.

The proposed court is separate from the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which deals

with disputes between nations. Instead it is meant to build on the four ad hoc tribunals that have prosecuted heinous crimes since 1945.

The first tribunals to try war criminals were created by the Allies in Nuremberg and Tokyo after the Second World War. The Security Council in 1993 created a tribunal in The Hague during the Yugoslav civil war and another in Arusha, Tanzania after the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

A high-level five-week conference is planned for Rome next year after legal experts from more than 100 countries attempt to reconcile a myriad of conflicting views.

At last week's session legal experts agreed on criteria in determining when a national court was unable or unwilling to prosecute an offender. But positions differed widely on who could bring a complaint to the new court.

Some countries, including several in Europe and Latin America, would give a prosecutor the power to initiate cases. Others, led by India and China, believe governments must request and consent to investigations.

The five permanent Security Council members with veto power - the United States, France, Britain, and China - want to be able to block any case from going to the court while it is being handled by the

council.

The United States and France have taken the toughest positions while China, Russia and Britain, are said to be more open to compromise.

"Such interference will be a body blow to the independence and impartiality of the court," Dicker said.

The United States backs the proposed court that will need to be established by an international treaty and probably will not be set up until after 2000.

But it insists on a role for the Security Council and the issues brought to the court be limited to genocide, crimes against humanity and serious war crimes, with strong references to sexual assault in each category.

Germany is pushing to have the crime of aggression included and India wants terrorism added to the list.

David Scheffer, the new US ambassador for war crimes issues, said that the United States had to protect itself from frivolous complaints.

"Our military forces are often called upon to engage overseas in conflict situations, for purposes of humanitarian intervention, to rescue hostages, to bring out American citizens, to deal with terrorists," he said.

COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1

"There seems to be some movement on the Security Council reform issue. Our position has ignited some movement," he said, but he added: "I'm not sure what the [outcome] will be."

While the UN is made up of 185 countries, each with an equal vote in the General Assembly, the real seat of power is in the elite membership of the Security Council, some countries are more equal than others, for the five permanent members are endowed by the UN Charter with veto power over any council action.

When the UN goes to war, as in the Persian Gulf, or parachutes peacekeepers into an international hot spot such as the Balkans, or tosses out one secretary-general and chooses another, as it did in December, or slams down economic sanctions on a renegade state such as Libya, it does so through the Security Council.

The problems and questions associated with restructuring the council are formidable, but diplomats here believe the chances of pushing changes through the General Assembly are better than ever.

Changes must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly and all five permanent council members.

The US goal is to win agreement on a framework for council expansion by year's end and postpone until later some of the toughest decisions, including which developing countries get to join Germany and Japan as new members and whether any get veto power. The biggest complaint about the existing lineup is that it represents a bygone era, a club for the victors of World War II.

Giving Germany and Japan permanent status, supporters say, would recognize their economic and diplomatic clout. Similarly, adding developing countries would grant recognition to the emerging importance of nations such as South Africa, Egypt, India, and the "economic tigers" of Southeast Asia.

But the tricky part comes in deciding which developing countries - many of which are ruled by authoritarian regimes - should join. For example, there's hesitancy about allowing a nation such as Nigeria, one of Africa's largest and most powerful but also a blood-stained military dictatorship that few UN diplomats believe can be trusted.

And giving the power of Security Council veto to such regimes is even more troubling to some here. Some argue that a council with 20 members, half with veto power, is a formula for paralysis.

The US proposal is to let developing countries sort out representation among themselves, and, as that grows clear, to decide the veto question. But there are competing plans, and a bloc of nations are hostile to big changes in the council makeup.

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MOVIE REVIEW

The importance of being Ernest

By ADINA HOFFMAN

With his wide-screen epic *In Love and War*, director Richard Attenborough attempts to retell from the heroine's perspective the story of the 1918 love affair between a 19-year-old Ernest Hemingway (Chris O'Donnell) and Agnes von Kurowsky (Sandra Bullock), an American Red Cross nurse seven years his senior, and the inspiration for the Catherine character in *A Farewell to Arms*, the great Hemingway novel which fictionalized the romance in the writer's typically spare, melancholic style.

Where Hemingway is exquisitely elliptical, Attenborough goes in for almost comically grandiose effects: the gushing symphonic soundtrack pours forth during the portentous opening credits and barely lets up for the duration; swarms of extras dressed as Italian soldiers in outrageous feathered hats parade in stagey formation up and down the cobblestoned streets of the town where Agnes is picturesquely posted; the lovers

C.S. Lewis's doomed affair with an American poet), he does not trust an artist's work to stand on its own. Psychosexual explanations must be sought out to explain the motivation behind every aesthetic decision, and each flash of inspiration must correspond to some well-documented incident in the artist's life. Who knows? Maybe it is possible to draw such tidy dot-to-dots between an actor or writer's creations and his life, but in Attenborough's movies, the revelation of the behind-the-scenes melodrama almost invariably serves to reduce the work in question, instead of enriching it, leaving us to wonder why the gossipy fuss has been made in the first place.

If I understood the basic thrust of *In Love and War* correctly — as I'm afraid I did — Ernest Hemingway was a naive, untroubled and happy-go-lucky young whippersnapper until an older woman in a starched white pinafore stole his heart and broke it. The failure of this one brief relationship (never mind the shock of World War I) devastated him so severely that it provided the callow Nobel-laureate-to-be with enough anger and brooding disillusionment to fuel an entire, highly acclaimed writing career. Agnes was, as Attenborough would have it, a radiant kind of anti-muse, a woman whose very absence prompted Hemingway to pen his many masterpieces. (This dubious explanation of the author's genius appears to have been suggested by the posthumously unearthed journals and letters of von Kurowsky herself, published in the book *Ernest Hemingway in Love and War*, on which the script is based.)

Try as one might, however, it more than strains belief to imagine that Chris O'Donnell's eager-beaver Hemingway will grow up to write all those masterful books; he's chipper as an Eagle Scout, and laughably shallow, indicating deep emotion by heaving his chest like the JV quarterback after the season's big game. But just because Hemingway was young when he met Agnes does not mean he was dumb. As played by O'Donnell, Hemingway seems like a rather nice, dim-witted fellow who gets by on his charm and clean good looks and has not a serious, let alone literary, thought



Chris O'Donnell is miscast as Hemingway but Sandra Bullock is believable as the nurse.

in his head. To argue, as Attenborough tacitly does, that the failure of the affair with Agnes caused the writer to mature quickly and become "another person" makes a mockery of the very psychological understanding the film seems intended to provide.

The only positive thing to be said for this movie is that Sandra Bullock is in it. Despite some stiff-sounding voice-over narration, she manages to bring a charming and unpredictable sort of sanity to her part, throwing away lines that are best thrown away and laughing

occasionally with a lusty whoop that defies her prim costume. She's the single participant here who's not caught up in a bogus and preciously romantic conception of the period, and while she alone can't save the picture, she at least makes it easier to endure.

50 local films to hit US

By MATT REES

Life is a constant fund-raising campaign for Meir Fenigstein. Last week was no exception, as the founder and director of the Israel Film Festival shuffled from one government ministry to another and ran between television channels and filmmakers to sign them up for the big events in Los Angeles and New York in November and December.

Fenigstein believes he has convinced the Education, Culture and Arts Ministry to get on board, along with the Foreign Ministry, and he's already signed Channel 2's Reshet franchise and the ICP cable station to help with funding and to screen their shows at the 14th festival. In all, there'll be 50 Israeli feature films, documentaries and television shows at the festival.

"It's a major undertaking for an ethnic film festival," Fenigstein says. "It's the biggest it has ever been... as many as 40,000 people will see these films by the time we're done." Fenigstein, 46, has been in the entertainment business since his days in the IDF entertainment troupe. With the friends he made there, he went on to form the band Poogy, which he describes with characteristic Hollywood vim as "the Beatles of Israel." In the late 1970s, he went to Boston to study at the Berklee College of Music and founded the film festival there. The following year he took it to New York and, for 10 years, has carried on a joint festival there and in Los Angeles.

Fenigstein's success is reflected in the big names on the list of festival co-chairs — from music mogul David Geffen to Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone, Paramount chief Sherry Lansing and Ted Turner of CNN and TNT fame. This year, for the first time, Fenigstein has snared the biggest Jewish name in the movies, Steven Spielberg, as a co-chair for the festival. The director of *Schindler's List* is



Meir Fenigstein wants to show 'what's really happening in this country.'

sponsoring the competition for short Israeli films. Among the new developments at this year's festival is the arrival of Israeli television. Fenigstein aims to mix shows like *Florentine* and *Bar Yan* with the arty filmic spewings of Sheinkin's finest.

"I decided it would give a look at what's really happening in this country," Fenigstein says.

But the focus of the festival will remain the year's output of Israeli cinema. One of the first films Fenigstein mentions when asked what will be on offer is Ali Nizar's *The Milky Way*. The Israeli Arab's film provides "a very interesting point of view about Arab society inside Israel," Fenigstein says.

Fenigstein's hoping his experience with *The Milky Way* will be happier than last year's contentious appearance at the festival by Nizar Hassan. Hassan told the audience gathered to see his documentary *Yasmine* that it had been made in Palestine, not Israel. He then refused to sit on the podium at a press conference with Jewish directors. Says Fenigstein: "He was a bit of a jerk."

The Israel Film Festival will take place in Los Angeles, November 5-20 and in New York, December 9-23.

Anchors away

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

It seems the top job at Army Radio is about to become vacant. Word is out that Moshe Shlonski, Army Radio's commander-in-chief, is negotiating to join the Reshet team and thereby have major input on Channel 2's programming.

Although Army Radio staff would prefer insiders such as veterans Muli Shapira, who heads the station's cultural department, or Gil Omer, who's in charge of current affairs, to take over from Shlonski, there's a greater likelihood that Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai will opt for an outsider.

Among those up for consideration are Carmela Menashe, military reporter for Israel Radio; Avi Benyahu, Mordechai's communications adviser; IDF spokesman Oded Ben-Ami, who more than 20 years ago started his broadcasting career with Army Radio; and Roni Daniel, military reporter for

Channel 2 (who is taking a month's leave of absence without pay to launch the 14th regional radio station Radio Hatzafon, which will broadcast to Galilee and the Golan Heights from September 4).

If Menashe gets the job, she will be the first woman to hold the position. Curiously, the name of Ilana Dayan, who used to be Army Radio's star reporter, has not been mentioned in this context, although she has been mentioned as a possible successor to Chaim Yavin as chief news anchor on Channel 1, a factor which makes Geula Even, one of the leading contenders for the coveted position, distinctly unhappy.

Even and veteran newsmen and internationally acknowledged Middle East expert Ehud Ya'ari are the front-line contenders for Yavin's seat. Channel 1 news chief Rafik Halabi is expected to announce the name(s) of Yavin's successor(s) this week.

Fleetwood Mac back on track

By JERRY CROWE

"We've all grown up a lot and we're not all screwed up on drugs and drinking," Stevie Nicks says on the eve of the formal return of Fleetwood Mac's most successful lineup. A 40-date tour kicks off September 19 in Boston.

"And we have lives outside this band. This is just a nice addition to our lives, where before it was everything." Like the other members of the group whose string of romantic pop-rock hits made it one of the best sellers of the 1970s, Nicks is thrilled by the prospect of the reunion they all doubted ever would happen after the band splintered in 1987 for a variety of personal and professional reasons.

Even after they got together to play at President Clinton's 1992 inauguration — Fleetwood Mac's "Don't Stop" was his theme song — the group's five members gave no thought to a reunion tour.

"Absolutely none," says singer-guitarist Lindsey Buckingham. "After so many years," Nicks says, "you come to the conclusion that maybe it's never going to happen." And singer-keyboardist Christine McVie adds almost in disbelief: "The last thing I ever thought was that this band could seriously work together again."

But here comes Fleetwood Mac's *Rumours*-era lineup: Nicks, Buckingham, Mick Fleetwood and Christine and John McVie.

"So what changed their minds? It really comes down to Mick," Christine McVie says. "He's the one who was constantly trying to get these five people in one room together. This is his love, his baby. It's his band, and there's nothing more he loves to do than get up on stage and play with us."

Buckingham, recording a solo album at the time, inadvertently paved the way for the project a year ago when he invited Mick Fleetwood into the studio to play drums on the record. Although it wasn't his intent, Buckingham knew soon after he'd extended the invitation that he'd set the wheels in motion for a reunion.

"Mick was pushing for it," he says. "He may have been behind this solo record of mine, but his lifeblood is Fleetwood Mac, so he had the big double agenda going. And the record company — I'm sure the lightbulb went on



'The last thing I ever thought was that this band could seriously work together again,' says singer-keyboardist Christine McVie (third from right).

over there. And when you get the two of them together, it's tough to fend off."

It's easy to see why Reprise Records would be excited about a Fleetwood Mac reunion.

The group ruled the pop world two decades ago, when its 1977 album, *Rumours* topped the national album sales chart for 31 weeks and sold 17 million copies. Two other Fleetwood Mac albums, 1975's *Fleetwood Mac* and 1982's *Mirage* also reached No. 1.

Even so, Fleetwood says the reunion wasn't pulled together by financial concerns.

"Before I went into the studio with Lindsey," he says, "there was absolutely no talk about doing this. People were waving all sorts of money at us, but it was just not in the cards. This genuinely happened how it happened. It was a mutant accident." Will it work? The band members remained skeptical right up to the moment they began rehearsing last spring for the MTV concerts.

"But the chemistry was still there," Christine McVie says. "To me, that was the biggest thing: Would the chemistry be there? Can we really go ahead and do this? And it was obvious within the first moment of plug-

ging in the instruments that the magic was still there. It was a fantastic feeling."

Nicks says the tension that weighed so heavily on the band a decade ago has been lifted, replaced by mutual respect, admiration and fond memories.

Says Buckingham, describing the turmoil that led to his decision to leave the group in 1987: "The creative atmosphere was next to nil... It was pretty nuts. It had gotten to the point where it was hard to work." Today, he says, it's a different Fleetwood Mac.

"We're listening to each other a little more, and it's just a little more focused," he says. "A lot of the approach on stage up to the time I left was, 'Let's kick back a few and get on with it.'"

It was kind of a bitersweet thing back then, but now it's not really bitter.

"There's a real sense of celebration. Yes, there are a lot of people out there doing [reunions], and I'm sure there will be a certain cynicism about it in various camps. But when you see the show and you see what's really going on up on stage, I think you'll see that it transcends the formula." (LA Times)

Chamber music: The last stronghold

By MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

There was a time when chamber music was performed on a regular basis in numerous series and locales all over the country. But things have changed on the local chamber-music scene, and now there are far fewer regular series and even fewer local chamber-music ensembles of an international scale. Not that there are fewer musicians playing chamber music and recitals. Quite the contrary.

Numerous musicians play chamber music in smaller series throughout the country; they have a relatively small but usually faithful audience. But Israel has long missed quality ensembles such as the Tel Aviv Quartet or the Yuval Trio, which is a great pity.

The last stronghold of local chamber music is the Tel Aviv Museum, where concert series of various forms take place on a regular basis. It is, for example, the Tel Aviv home of the Israel Camera Jerusalem and the Israel Simfoniena Beersheba. But these orchestras are guests.

The museum also has its own series. Next season's concerts will feature some of the leading local musicians such as clarinetist Chea Halevi, pianists Shlomi Shaban and Menashe Wiesenberg, along with such visitors from abroad as the Amati Ensemble from the Netherlands; the St. Petersburg Soloists; the ever-invigorating Peabody Trio from the US; and the

Mandelring Quartet from Germany.

Countertenor James Bowman will undoubtedly present a scintillating performance at the museum. The Piano Plus series hosts such virtuosos as Daniel Gortler, Viktor Derevianko, Itamar Golan, and violinist Carmit Zori, who unfortunately plays too little in this, her native country.

There are also choral series, a concert lecture series edited and presented by Tomer Lev, and a series of rush-hour (6 p.m.) recitals.

Last season, the Tel Aviv Museum had some fine evenings of chamber music performed by some of the best Israeli musicians, as well as such illustrious visitors as pianist Alexander Korsantiya, whose recital was a highlight of the series.

The 1997/98 season at the Tel Aviv Museum, which begins September 27, promises to be a most exciting one. An outstanding feature will be the second mini-festival of contemporary music, *Tempus Fugit*, under the artistic directorship of Shulamit Ran. It is a unique festival of contemporary chamber music, which is written in our age but all too rarely performed.

Subscription prices, which vary according to series and number of concerts, range from NIS 220 (four concerts) to NIS 315 (six concerts). Subscriptions for the visiting orchestras cost NIS 340 to NIS 540.

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Vintage Arafat

In the first months after Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu's election, when it looked like he was dragging his feet on the Hebron redeployment, Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat was fond of declaring, "I am not asking for the moon, only for what has been agreed upon."

"Netanyahu has declared war so as to bring this people to its knees, to humiliate and starve it - but this people is greater than any such plot," Arafat told to a group of journalists and intellectuals from Nablus last week. He threatened a possible renewal of the intifada and rejected the adoption of any security measures in response to Israeli "dictates."

All of this bluster is vintage Arafat, but it still takes a staggering degree of audacity to label clear requirements of the Oslo Accords as Israeli "dictates." It is not Israel, but the agreement that Arafat himself signed which requires that "the Palestinian Police will act systematically against all expressions of violence and terror" [Annex I, Art. 2, 1], "arrest and prosecute individuals who are suspected of perpetrating acts of violence and terror," and "confiscate any illegal arms."

Aside from a brief period after the string of bus bombings in early 1996, Arafat has not forcefully confronted the terrorist infrastructure of Hamas and Islamic Jihad. In recent days, these groups have threatened a civil war if Arafat gives into US and Israeli pressure to fulfill his security commitments, which were spelled out most fully and recently in the Hebron accord. So far, all Arafat has agreed to is a three-way (US-Israeli-Palestinian) meeting to discuss security cooperation, which has yet to be restored to meaningful levels.

In what may be another attempt at a conciliatory signal, the Palestinians cooperated completely in the apprehension of three Palestinian car thieves who hijacked an Israeli taxi and murdered the driver. On Saturday, two of the three were sentenced to life in prison at hard labor in a snap trial.

Though it is encouraging to see Palestinian-Israeli cooperation on any security related mat-

ter, there is a disconcerting side to this incident as well. In effect, the Palestinians have demonstrated that they are willing to move swiftly and cooperatively in a case where the motive is criminal, but not when the motive is "nationalistic," as in cases of terrorism. The Palestinians themselves, therefore, have put the lie to their own claim, however farfetched, that they are already making "100 percent" effort to combat terrorism.

The contrast between Arafat's efficiency against criminal murderers and his tentative approach to combating terrorists is exactly the problem. Some are now arguing that it is Israeli sanctions that are backing Arafat into a corner and preventing such a real, cooperative fight against terror. And much is being made of Palestinian honor, and their need to be treated with mutual respect, instead of being ordered around.

The problem is that Arafat has for many long months now been politely asked to engage in the security cooperation to which he had committed himself, with little effect.

When a devastating attack occurs, such as the Mahaneh Yehuda bombing, Arafat can hardly expect Israel to sit back and beg some more for the cooperation that is already required by Oslo.

What has happened, in effect, to the peace process is that it has degenerated into a battle in which each side believes that the other responds only to force, regardless of what is in written agreements. There is a difference, however, in both the means and the ends of both sides.

The Palestinians are using the threat of violence to force Israel not simply to abide by Oslo, but to make concessions not included in Oslo, such as freezing settlements and building in Jerusalem. Israel is trying to use financial pressure - not violence - to gain compliance with, as Arafat would put it, "what has already been agreed upon." Whatever the reasons for the process sinking into such a cycle of threats and counterthreats, it is hard to see how serious progress on the major issues ahead can be made in such a climate.

The question is whether Arafat is really willing to give up the threat of terrorism by others as a tool to force Israeli concessions, a threat that Oslo clearly prohibits. Arafat claims he is willing to "wipe it [Oslo] all out and start anew." If he cannot abide by a basic building block of Oslo, he may get his wish.

A disservice

YOSEF GOELL

Much of the criticism that has been directed at the delegation of Israeli Arab political and intellectual leaders who have just returned from a weeklong visit to Hafez Assad's Syria has been aimed at their shameful - intentional or naive - kowtowing to the Syrian propaganda line against Israel in general and Prime Minister Netanyahu specifically.

I fully share that criticism. I grew up during World War II, and the delegation's shenanigans set me to musing about the mind-boggling impossibility of a similar delegation of Japanese Americans

the height of the intifada and before the Oslo Accords of September 1993. The present Israeli-Arab delegation is a much more dangerous affair and is more akin to the imaginary Japanese-American and German-American scenarios above.

To my mind the real danger of such anti-Israel propaganda pilgrimages to Israel's Arab enemies is to the Israeli Arabs themselves, not to Israel. The greatest problem facing that part of the Arabs of Mandatory Palestine who were incorporated into Israel - against their will - as a result of the Jewish victory in the war of 1948 and their descendants - has been to win the trust of Israel's ruling Jewish majority.

Suspicion and distrust are far from being the most edifying of human traits. But they are universal and at times they may even be justified by the sorry facts of precarious ethnic coexistence.

In historic cases of ethnically intermixed societies and territories, mutual suspicions and distrust often grow into murderous ethnic warfare and genocide which can last for centuries. Look no further than Lebanon, the former Yugoslavia, Ulster, Belgium and Quebec to see spine-chilling evidence, even in relatively modern settings.

Israel has been far from perfect in its treatment of its Arab minorities. We Israelis have been light-years better, however, than any other ethnic majority I can think of in our treatment of a population that is not simply an ethnic minority but one that has been turned into a minority as a result of a stinging military defeat, and which is so closely identified with the mortal enemies of the state of which they are formally part.

Given the recent history of the division of humanity into ethnic and national states, it is understandable that the Jewish majority of Israel has been suspicious about the loyalty of its Arab minority. That human tendency to distrust works both ways, and it is equally

Israeli Arabs should run from the slogan that they will be "a bridge to peace"

traveling to Tokyo in mid-war and declaring that Field Marshal Tojo was frantically seeking peace and that the only obstacle to it was that demon Roosevelt in the White House. Or that German Americans would have tried to pull off a similar stunt in regard to Hitler.

Of course, in the tumultuous Sixties when the American consensus was breaking down, US peaceniks led by Hollywood actress Jane Fonda did make such a pilgrimage to Hanoi in the middle of the Vietnam War to extol the democratic nature and the peaceful intentions of North Vietnam and the Vietcong, as opposed to the bloody war-mongering of presidents Johnson and Nixon and the American establishment. It was only years later that Fonda and some of her colleagues admitted ruefully that they had been woefully misguided.

The apt Israeli analogy to the Jane Fonda japes were the self-styled Israeli Jewish peaceniks who were making clandestine and illegal pilgrimages to Yasser Arafat and other PLO figures at

Dry Bones



understandable that Israeli Arabs are suspicious about the intentions of the Jewish majority.

The flip side to this depressing picture is that both Arabs and Jews, who in their own self-interest are concerned with pursuing the best lives possible for themselves and their children, are often capable of overcoming this mutual suspicion. Certainly by their behavior during the first 40 years of Israel - until the 1987 outbreak of the intifada in the territories - the overwhelming majority of Israeli Arabs chose to play down any open expressions of their affinity for Israel's enemies and to emphasize their demand to be treated as equals in a modern and democratic Israel.

Israeli Arab politicians who in the last decade have gone to ever greater lengths to emphasize their affinity with the Palestinian

national cause, like Arafat's advisor Dr. Ahmed Tibi - and now with one of the worst dictators in the Arab world, Hafez Assad - have been doing a great disservice to their own people.

By their words and deeds they have been reinforcing the not-so-latest suspicions of Israel's Jews concerning the loyalty of their Arab compatriots.

Israeli Arabs should run as from fire from the slogan that they will be "a bridge to peace" with Israel's Arab enemies. It is both an untruth and a dangerous one. A peace-seeking Israel has no need for such a bridge; the Arab politicians and intellectuals who are volunteering to serve as that bridge have instead knowingly chosen to serve as propagandists for Israel's worst enemies.

The writer comments on public affairs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BURIAL IN ISRAEL

Sir, - How much longer are we expected to live with the distressing apathy shown towards the dead and the utter lack of feeling for the bereaved? How can any Jew live with the revolting picture of the "burial" - dumping may be closer to the truth of terror victim Grigory Pesahovic in an open field outside the fence of the Jerusalem cemetery? This is not what our Torah teaches us: all of us, Jew or non-Jew, were created in His image and deserve honor and respect, alive or dead. How typical of a politician, in this case Absorption Minister Yuli Edelstein, to call for an "investigation of this dishonorable situation." It is he who is responsible for this state of affairs more so than other members of government. Many

months ago he smugly declared that he had reached an agreement with the Chief Rabbinate solving the problem once and for all. So much for this agreement and so much for this novice politician.

On the Hatzertim-Beersheba road there stands a large sign erected by the Ministry of Religious Affairs announcing the opening of "the first cemetery for alternative burial in Israel." This sign has been up for the last 18 months. At the time, the minister announced that NIS 2 million had been allocated in the ministry's budget for development costs. Now the ministry spokesman, Yair Wolfe, tells us that the "the ministry wants to set up these cemeteries and that the problem is funding." It would be fitting for the spokesman to tell us for what

unholy purposes these NIS 2 million have been diverted.

MRS. C. FEINGOLD

Hatzertim.

Sir, - For millennia, both in the land of Israel and throughout the Diaspora, the Jewish people have observed distinct burial rituals in strictly Jewish cemeteries. This practice does not reflect better or worse, rather a different relationship with our Creator.

I offer my sincerest condolences to Grigory Pesahovic's family and hope that they realize that in our eyes he is no less a victim of terror than any of the Jewish (and Moslem) victims.

SHOSHANAH H. SELAVAN

Jerusalem.

RESIGN!

Sir, - I voted against Peres and the Labor Party last year because I felt that they were soft on terror and they were giving away our assets and bargaining chips and getting nothing in return. Netanyahu promised and promised. Yet, he has followed in the footsteps of Labor, and behind the smokescreen of rhetoric, he too has gotten nothing in return, besides empty words. The Palestinian Covenant has not been amended, terrorists

walk around freely in PA-controlled territory, the Hebron agreement has not proved to be one iota better than the agreement reached by Labor, and terror strikes again.

Arafat is not a bargaining partner; the PA is not interested in suppressing terror; it continues to use it to extract more and more concessions. Mr. Prime Minister, I don't believe you anymore when you promise that this time we will really stop negotiating until

Arafat fulfills his obligation to stop terror. You have lost your credibility with me and many others. Do us a big favor and resign, now.

We need a leader: one who will not bend to every breeze and who will deal with the security situation in a vigorous and realistic manner. No talks with murderers and their leaders.

STANLEY LEVIN

Petah Tikva.

FROM OUR ARCHIVES

60 years ago: On August 18, 1937, The Palestine Post reported that in Geneva the Permanent Mandates Commission had been hard at work on the elaboration of the report on Palestine to be submitted to the League of Nations Council.

Representatives of the Zionist Movement and the so-called Non-Zionist section of World Jewry met in Zurich for the Jewish Agency's Council deliberations.

50 years ago: On August 18, 1947, The Palestine Post reported that at Port de Bouc the Exodus 1947 "illegal" immigrants to

Palestine clashed with guards after a sudden worsening of their conditions produced by a freak break in the weather. Thunder, lightning and heavy rains drove the refugees cooped up in three "floating cages" from their barbed-wire compounds on the deck and forced them into the flooded and already overcrowded holds where there was standing room throughout the night.

One Arab was dead and three injured in sporadic Tel Aviv-Jaffa border clashes.

The Palestine Post noted another first when it began publication of the Associated Press Inc. news cables, another milestone in its 15

years of progress.

25 years ago: On August 18, 1972, The Jerusalem Post reported that Defense Minister Moshe Dayan suggested to Egypt the drawing of a "dividing line" in Sinai that would give security to both countries.

In Rome Italian police held two young Arabs believed to have smuggled a bomb onto a El Al Boeing 707 jetliner by putting it in a record player which they gave to two unsuspecting British girl passengers.

Alexander Zvielli

Mindless diversity

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

In the 1990s, affirmative action recast itself as "diversity," the colorless, apparently unassailable euphemism for racial, gender and ethnic preferences. Ironically, however, diversity may be turning into the enemy of African-American progress - and African-American progress was the justification for affirmative action in the first place.

Last Tuesday, for example, the Clinton administration announced that the minority business program of the Small Business Administration will be opened up to white women. Of the 6,000 firms that received the \$6.4 billion in SBA contracts last year, only nine were owned by white women. Nearly all the rest went to people with an ethnic or racial claim to special preferences.

Not all African-American businessmen are happy about this. "When you have a finite pie and add more people carving up that pie, some won't get as much," Sam Carradine, executive director of the National Association of Minority Contractors, told The Washington Post.

Affirmative action was born in the 1960s as a way to give historically discriminated-against blacks an edge. Since then, however, more and more groups - Hispanics, Asians, women - have come knocking at the door demanding the same edge. They are getting it. Carradine is of course right. As the number of preferred classes increases, the black portion of the

pie shrinks. Even before SBA's proposed change in regulation, it was giving less than half its contracts to blacks. A full quarter goes to Hispanics and a fifth to Asians. Now with white women, the numbers are sure to shrink even more. Expanding affirmative action

in general political retreat. Even the courts are relentlessly narrowing its scope.

From the African-American perspective, diversity has diluted the impact of affirmative action without securing its political viability, yielding the worst of both worlds:

As the number of preferred classes increases, the black portion of the pie shrinks

(for blacks) to diversity (for all) seemed, at first, a good idea to civil rights advocates: As other groups gained a stake in the ethnic spoils system, it would create more political allies for the very idea of group preferences. Indeed, the administration's expansion of SBA to include white women is a fairly transparent attempt to broaden the political constituency of a program that has been under increasing attack as unfair and fraud-ridden.

But this search for allies has not quite worked. In California, for example, a majority of white women voted for Proposition 209, banning all affirmative action. When Asians and Hispanics are asked to choose between diversity or merit as the basis for hiring, promotion or college admission, diversity loses - by huge margins. Affirmative action is, accordingly,

a smaller piece of the pie and shrinking national support.

Not surprisingly, some African-American intellectuals are seriously rethinking the whole transformation of affirmative action into diversity. In the current New Republic, for example, Glenn Loury points out the absurdity of a "diversity" that gives preferences to such groups as Hispanics and Asians who are so rapidly assimilating into the American mainstream. (Among native born, married Americans 25-34 years old, the intermarriage rate for Asians is more than 50 percent; for Hispanics, over 40.)

The real problem, Loury argues, is not Asians or Hispanics or even the rising black middle class, but the black underclass. "The race problem that deserves national attention concerns the bottom third of the black population,

which is locked in ghettos at the center of our great cities and remains shut out from access to the engines of social mobility."

Loury favors retaining affirmative action for this one desolate and marginalized group, the remnants of the "rural," Southern, low-caste peasantry that originated with the importation of enslaved Africans... that has presented us with an historically unprecedented problem of assimilation."

Opponents of affirmative action might prefer a plan that did not violate the principle of government treating citizens as individuals rather than as members of a group. I would prefer, say, a massive program to reform and rescue the disgraceful inner city schools. (Clinton is instead showering easy education money on a largely white population of college students.) But even opponents of affirmative action should not protest too loudly if the whole structure of preferences that has metastasized into mindless "diversity" were dismantled and replaced with a simple single preference for the black underclass, the most bereft and isolated minority in America. The Clinton administration will have neither of these approaches. It is too busy raining tuition money on the college-bound and government contracts on white women.

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All in the family

JAMES P. PINKERTON

this author of a novel entitled Family Politics and scion of the distinguished conservative clan.

Of course, the hurting can go both ways. Now that John-John has raised "the character issue," one wonders whether Kennedy

particular scorn: "Jackie found the behavior of most of Ethel's brood all but intolerable," wrote Burke. Two of those kids were Joe and Michael.

John's megaphone, of course, is George, which promises "Not just

'Nobody can go negative like a member of your own family'

hardballers will retaliate by going negative on cousin John's own amorous past, which features such paparazzi magnets as Daryl Hannah and Brooke Shields.

So why did Kennedy do it? For all the speculation about declaring his independence from his family and perhaps positioning himself for a political career, there could be simpler reasons.

Bickering between branches in the family tree is one possibility. In his 1992 book, The Senator: My Ten Years with Ted Kennedy, ex-aided Richard E. Burke recalls that John's mother "kept her distance" from the rest of the Kennedy tribe. The 11 children of the late Robert F. Kennedy were objects of

politics as usual." Kate Moss appears nude on the current cover, following on the high heels of numerous other supermodels, including Cindy Crawford and Claudia Schiffer.

But the best cake in this issue is beef, not cheese. John broke the hearts of millions of women when he married Carolyn Bessette. Now, apparently, he's decided to taunt them, too. The same issue includes a strategically lit, semi-nude apparition of John, staring soulfully at a tempting little apple; the photo is best described as "Maplethorpean."

When JFK Jr. was a bachelor, the media couldn't get enough of his shrill hammer-of-the-gods

body and earth-angel face. Carolyn also is a lissome and somewhat beaky blonde. And, if the tabloids are to be believed, she also is high-maintenance, prone to depression and flakiness.

Kennedy wakes up to discover that he is 36. His flaming youth is behind him; fatherhood lies dead ahead.

So what's a rich, gorgeous hunk to do? Maybe some part of his Kennedy brain thought that, if he can't have other women, he can at least make them see what they're missing. He could tantalize them with his nakedness, give his buffed body and soul to the immortalizing eye of the camera. "I've learned a lot about temptation lately. But that doesn't make me desire any less," he writes with cool crypticity in the same co-sin-criticizing "editor's letter."

So it's a win-win for John-John. By calling for restraint and ethics, he gets credit with the fuddy-duddies for maturity. But by posing Adonis-like, he keeps faith with the foxes.

It's as good as the old night-crawling days. Except that it isn't. As he said, the wanting is the hardest part.

© Newsday

Keeping Score

Big Social Changes Revive the False God of Numbers

By JOHN M. BRODER

WASHINGTON
A YEAR ago, after a furious debate within his own party and even among his own advisers, President Clinton signed the most radical revision of the nation's welfare policy in history. Last week the President declared the change an unqualified success. "I think it's fair to say the debate is over," Mr. Clinton said in St. Louis on Tuesday. "We know now that welfare reform works."
 His evidence? A 1.4-million-person drop in welfare rolls nationwide over the past year.
 But that figure proves only that the number of people on public assistance fell, not that welfare reform "works" to foster self-sufficiency. There are a score of possible explanations for the decline, some attributable to government policy, many wholly unrelated.
 President Clinton is not the first chief executive to draw categorical conclusions

from scanty data. But his declaration of victory in the war on welfare based on a single statistic illustrates the political pressure to keep score on complex issues of public policy. This pressure is especially evident now with so many hotly contested social and economic transformations under way, some only in their early stages. Although Washington places talismanic power in numbers as it tries to judge the good or bad of such changes, statistics have often proved a false god.

The What, Not the Why

Americans love to keep score — look at how much newsprint is devoted each day to the stock tables and the small-type charts in the sports section. But is it possible to reduce to numbers such questions as the success of a major shift in welfare policy or the social value of new pollution rules that will cost industry billions of dollars?
 Governments try, every day. Whole bureaus are devoted to assessing the costs and benefits of programs based solely on numbers. Thus welfare reform is declared a success because the rolls are dropping by more than 100,000 people a month. New air-quality standards are justified at any cost because they will supposedly prevent precisely 15,000 deaths a year from respiratory ailments.

"This is the glory and the curse of the one-number summary," said Bruce Levin, a statistician at Columbia University's School of Public Health. "You take a hundred-dimensional problem like welfare reform and reduce it to one number."
 While numbers have long been used to deceive and to manipulate public opinion — Vietnam War "body counts" come to mind — the more frequent problem is that they tell only part of the story. Statistics can sometimes describe the "what"; they seldom illuminate the "why." Of course, the alternative — reliance on anecdote or the unsupported testimony of "experts" — is even less useful.

Robert Reischauer of the Brookings Institution, an economist who oversaw the Congressional Budget Office from 1989 to 1995 and was thus Capitol Hill's chief scorekeeper, said that today's obsession with numbers is an overreaction to the past, when public officials were not held accountable for the results of their actions.

Tyranny of the Sound Bite

In the search for precision in assessing policies, Washington has stepped off into the realm of the unknowable, he contended. "We live in a society where policy evaluations have to fit into a sound bite, so there is a tendency to focus on quantitative measures even when they may not be measuring the most important dimensions," he said. "A full evaluation of most policies would be multi-dimensional and include both quantitative indicators and more subjective

Continued on Page 2

Beware: When numbers are being crunched by politicians, axes are often grinding.

Who are the winners and losers in the new budget agreement? Who benefits most from the North American Free Trade Agreement? What are the social costs of affirmative action? Has the quality of health care deteriorated under managed care? How bad is corporate streamlining in a dynamic, competitive economy? Or wage stagnation at a time of low inflation and technology-driven improvements in the lives of ordinary people?

In the national obsession with market statistics, quarterly profits and the wondrous column, Government and private ex-



ABC Television/TBWA Chiat/Day

Glib Jokes — on Whom?

Now, Worse Than Ever! Cynicism in Advertising!

By MARK LANDLER

TELEVISION networks enter a special kind of purgatory in August, when they start flogging their new fall shows even though they're still serving up reruns from last winter. Now ABC has come up with a solution to this annual problem: an advertising campaign so unorthodox and subversive that it diverts attention from any shows — new or old.
 It's not just the look of these ads, though their mustard-yellow color has driven more than a few commentators to distraction. It's not the flip, ironic language, though the tone of the campaign has elicited a flurry of meditations on the state of advertising.

What has turned ABC's ads into a genuine pop culture event is their message: Television rots your brain, and that's just fine.

Winks and Nods

Irony has been a tool in Madison Avenue's bag of tricks for at least a decade; its roots go back to the creative revolution of the 1960's, when ad agency Doyle Dane Bernbach sold Volkswagens in a big-car market by running a tiny photo of the Beetle above the phrase "Think Small." With the emergence of young consumers, jaded by a bombardment of marketing messages, advertising with a wink and a nod is seen as a way to establish rapport between buyer and seller.

But ABC has taken this concept into entirely new, and risky, territory. Even the most glib advertising has been predicated on the idea that — while the process of selling may be distasteful — the product being pushed is essentially good. ABC's ads, however, lampoon both the process and the product. The only thing worse than ads about TV, the campaign seems to be saying, is TV itself.

In doing this, the advertising crosses the line from irony to cynicism, said Stuart Ewen, a professor and chairman of the film and media studies department at Hunter College and the author of "PR! A Social History of Spin" (Basic Books, 1996). "It's like the people at the network, who have been saying these things for years at cocktail parties or in psychiatrist's offices, are now leaking their thoughts into the public," Mr. Ewen said.

To be sure, ABC is not the only company to use a mocking tone. Miller Lite, Mercedes-Benz, Boston Market and Sprite all use satire to push their products. In a recent Sprite ad, some teen-agers are partying on the beach while drinking a soft-drink called Jooky. As the camera pulls back, one sees that this is a fictional TV ad being watched by two teens, who open their own cans of Jooky and experience absolutely nothing. "Image is nothing; thirst is everything," says the slogan, in a sly nod to Sprite.

But unlike Sprite's, ABC's \$40 million campaign concedes that watching the tube is basically bad — a corrosive habit that alienates people from society, nature, even their families. "Hobbies, Schmobbies," reads the copy on one ad. "It's a beautiful day, what are you doing outside?" asks another. "You can talk to your wife anytime," says a third.

"The intention of the campaign is to be clever and hip," Mr. Ewen said. "But it speaks to a truth that people would rather not see. While they spend a lot of time watching TV, they feel guilty about it."

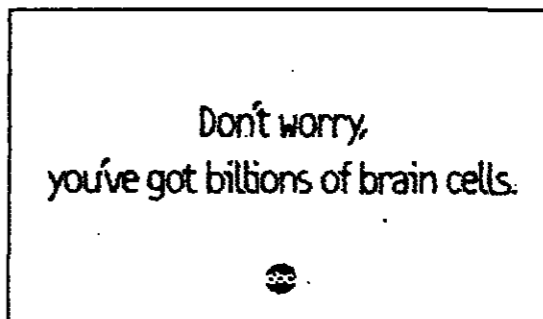
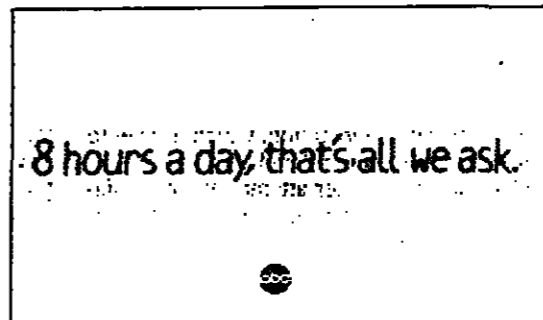
Adding Attitude

For ABC's advertising agency, TBWA Chiat/Day, such analysis amounts to psychobabble. Bob Kuperman, the agency's chief executive, said Chiat/Day was simply trying to set ABC apart from the other networks, which promote themselves with hyperactive music, whirling logos and banal slogans like "Welcome Home" (CBS) or "Must See TV" (NBC).

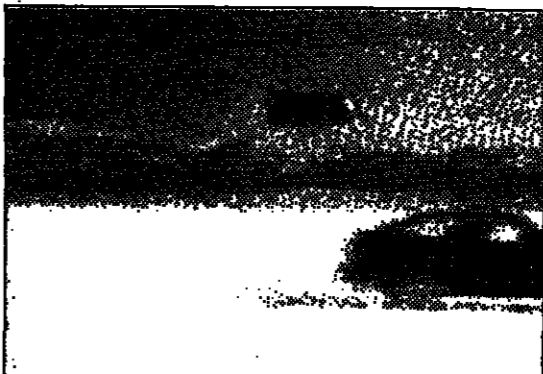
The networks each devote \$500 million a year worth of advertising time to promote themselves. Yet Mr. Kuperman said a telephone poll of 1,000 consumers conducted for Chiat/Day found that few people could recall the slogans the network used. "None of the networks has an identity," he said. "Part of the idea is to develop an attitude for ABC."

Chiat/Day knows a little about attitude. The agency,

Continued on Page 4



The ABC ads break new ground by acknowledging that what is being sold is bad for you.



Earlier adventures in ad irony: In the 1980's, Joe Isuzu commercials lampooned the sales pitch but not the product.

Germ Fighters

There is one big thing people can do without spending anything: they can wash their hands more assiduously.

By Douglas Martin

2

DI's Beau

The background music to this drama is the clucking and sniping that attend Britain's enduring class divisions and the nascent conflict between ascending immigrants and native Britons.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

3

Smoke Without Guilt

Outside the United States, anti-smoking groups are often small, particularly in Asia, where citizen groups in general are weak.

By Andrew Pollack

3

Coming to Terms

History in Mexico is so intricate that it can be difficult to distinguish heroes from villains or to single out individual transgressors.

By Anthony DePalma

3

Ideas & Trends

Wash Your Hands Immediately After Reading This Story

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

THE Soviet threat may be history. Crime may be down. But more and more people are quivering at the steady, conscienceless persistence of their iciest, most persistent enemies — the trillions upon trillions of germs threatening to make them very, very sick.

The concern is evident in a father who goes nearly apoplectic when his daughter starts to pick up a piece of candy she has dropped on the ground. On subways, some frightened souls carry a cloth to hold on to a pole they imagine — correctly — to be crawling with microbes.

A recent CBS News poll showed that three-quarters of Americans are conscious of germs in their daily lives. More than half say they clean or cover public surfaces to dodge them.

But awareness is only the beginning. People are buying all manner of anti-germ products, including antibacterial dogs beds,

ning with Legionnaires' disease in 1976, then the beginning of the AIDS epidemic in 1981. Jim Henson, creator of the Muppets, died from a sudden bacterial infection in 1990. Then, episodes seemed to increase exponentially: tainted hamburgers killed people in Northwestern states, a strange new disease wiped out whole African villages and "flesh-eating bacteria" made the covers of news magazines. The 1995 movie "Outbreak," a diseased-monkey-on-the-loose story, was only one of scores of films and television episodes about germs.

Certainly, there are lots of germs around, and every so often new ones appear. Some that were thought virtually extinct, like cholera and tuberculosis, have made comebacks. Others are forever developing ways to defend themselves from man-made agents. And infectious diseases remain the No. 1 cause of death in many countries.

But scientists point out that there are no more germs now than in the past — in fact, Americans' life expectancy has increased from about 50 years at the beginning of the century to 73 today as a result of victories in the war against germs, thanks to medical and public health advances.

Perception is what counts, however. "The bottom line is germs have been banging on people's heads since 1976," said Dr. Philip M. Tierno, director of clinical microbiology and diagnostic immunology at New York University Medical Center. People's response is squarely in the can-do American tradition. He said: "They're saying, 'I want to pick up a gun and do something. I'm not going to sit here and take it.'" Women are leading the charge. The poll shows that 45 percent are "very conscious" of germs, compared with 31 percent of men. More women than men say they make an extra effort to buy antibacterial products — 61 percent versus 42 percent. And it's a fact of life well known to marketers that women do the household buying.

Rinse and Repeat
The simple truth is that there is one big thing people can do without spending anything: they can wash their hands more assiduously, a simple act that will remove 99 percent of bacteria, according to doctors. The first problem is that surveillance cameras have repeatedly shown that less than half of people in public rest rooms wash their hands at all. The second is that they do it wrong. Dr. Tierno says the proper way is to use lots of soap, scrub for 30 seconds and then repeat the process.

When done too often, of course, this is a

'Germs are not going to win the death struggle with people.'

underwear, cutting boards, sponges and infant toys. More than three times more anti-germ products were introduced last year than in 1992, and half of those polled say they go out of their way to buy them. The market for antibacterial soaps last year surpassed \$500 million.

"Everything I buy is antibacterial, if it's available," said Debbie Gomes, who operates a day care center in her home in Helena, Mont. Ms. Gomes, a respondent in the CBS poll who was interviewed later, added, "With so many children around, I try to keep things as clean as possible."

To be sure, Americans have not yet gone as far as the Japanese, who choose among various models of cars treated with antibacterial agents, expect money from cash machines to be sterilized and pressed, and eagerly plunk down \$336 for the pure silver "Dr. Tongue" tongue-scraper for removing bacteria from the mouth. But Americans trying out a new antibacterial peppermint foot spray can't be far behind.

It all seems to be the result of more than two decades of truly scary stories, begin-

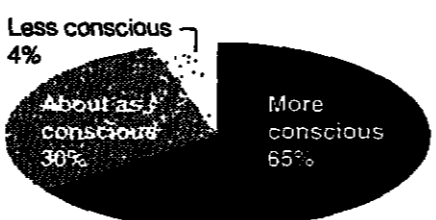


They're not just toys. They're "germ-fighting" toys, treated to stop fungus and bacteria, in tests at Hasbro Inc. in Pawtucket, R.I.

Out, Damned Spot!

Americans are increasingly worried about germs, according to a recent CBS News poll.

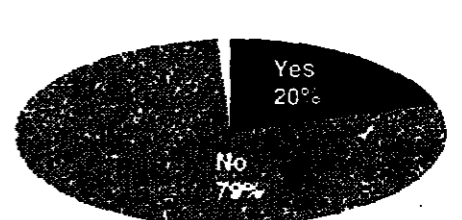
Are you more conscious about germs now, less conscious, or about as conscious as you were a few years ago?



Do you go out of your way to buy products that contain antibacterial ingredients, or not?



Would you describe yourself, or a close friend or family member, as being obsessed with germs?



Based on a national telephone poll of 1,228 adults conducted May 6-8.

common symptom of obsessive-compulsives. Intense concern with cleanliness "becomes a displacement for the fear of death," said Dr. Alan Manevitz, a psychiatrist at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. "It becomes a control issue."

The key question, says Dr. Manevitz, is

whether sanitary concerns are interfering with the rest of one's life. And children might become fearful of the invisible enemies so bothersome to parents. Dr. Manevitz's prescription is first for everyone to wash their hands better, but to have other interests as well. Also, by adopting the attitude that

germs are not going to win the death struggle, he said, people may actually help strengthen their immune systems. "Good attitude helps," he said. "Denial doesn't." Maybe so. But it has certainly not prevented the new Brillo pads with a microbe shield from selling like hot cakes.

Social Changes Revive False God of Numbers

Continued From Page 1

measures of success and failure."

Mr. Reischauer cited as an example studies that show that commuters spend more time in their cars getting to and from work because of traffic congestion and business relocations. According to a 1996 study, the average one-way commuting time lengthened by 40 seconds between 1986 and 1996, to 22.4 minutes. The widely reported conclusion was that since time spent on the freeway is wasted, the American quality of life was diminishing.

But what the survey doesn't reflect is that many of these commuters voluntarily moved farther from their jobs to bigger homes, greener lawns and better schools. And many say they enjoy the added time in their four-wheel-drive, air-conditioned, six-speaker capsules away from the pressures of home and office.

Similarly, raw statistics on divorce and labor force participation of women have been used to support wildly differing interpretations. Soaring divorce rates are cited to "prove" a breakdown in the family and worsening conditions for children. But are women in abusive relationships always better off staying married? Does that improve their children's lot?

And do the growing numbers of women in the work force mark the American family's effort to stay afloat in a time of falling wages — or the professional liberation of millions of women?

Depends on your point of view. Meaningful evaluations of public actions and social trends take years, sometimes decades. Only now are the mixed results of President Lyndon B. Johnson's anti-poverty programs becoming clear. Sorting out the effects of the 1996 welfare bill and several years of state welfare experiments that preceded it will similarly take years.

"You can't tell whether welfare reform is working simply from caseload numbers," said Wendell Primus, a welfare expert who quit the Administration in protest last summer over Mr. Clinton's signing of the welfare bill. Those figures do not tell how many former recipients moved from welfare to work, or simply from dependency to dependency, he said.

"You have to look at where these people went," Mr. Primus said. "In the short run, a year later, we just don't have the meas-

urement tools to really assess the impact of all of this."

While Clinton Administration officials admit that there is a paucity of data to explain why so many people are leaving welfare rolls, they nonetheless say the falling number of recipients represents a stunning success.

"Certainly some of the success is due to a booming economy and very low unemployment," said Bruce Reed, the President's chief domestic policy adviser. "But there's also something else going on, which is, for the first time most states are taking welfare reform seriously and putting in place impressive programs to move people from welfare to work."

Analysts are employing ever-more-sophisticated models to measure the behavior of the economy and the consumer, but there will always be things they can't measure in a rapidly changing workplace.

As the United Parcel Service strike has dramatized, more employees are working part-time or on a contract basis than ever before. Has the United States become a nation of temps doing piecework for heartless corporations for want of better jobs? Or do the figures reflect decisions by a growing body of workers to trade full-time work and benefits for more freedom and family time? Do both situations coexist? And is the current state of the work force only a temporary phenomenon as the global economy undergoes seismic shifts based on new technologies?

Again, statistics can describe what is happening. They cannot necessarily explain why.

Professor Levin said that politicians labor in vain to apply the discipline of the hard sciences to matters of conjecture and opinion. The physical sciences like chemistry and physics proceed by controlled experiment, biology and medicine by longitudinal studies and clinical trials. In scientific inquiry, a statistician can locate sources of bias and error and try to correct for them.

But how does one measure the success of crime-control programs, or pre-kindergarten education or immigration policy? Statistics are tools of the scientist, Mr. Levin said. But when numbers are crunched in politics, axes are usually grinding, too.

Chez Vous

Check, Please. Now Let's Eat.

By MOLLY O'NEILL

NOT so long ago, the soy-sauce-soaked cardboard containers that topped many an urbanite's trash were a badge of privilege, a statement of priority. But now they're just ordinary garbage. A majority of the restaurant-made meals purchased throughout America are being taken home. Chinese food is not the only portable feast bidding for the mid-American dinner dollar. "Take-out" has been renamed "meal replacement."

And meal replacement is what micro-waves were to the 1980's and health concerns were to the early 1990's: the flash point of the food and restaurant industry and very big business.

Carried Away

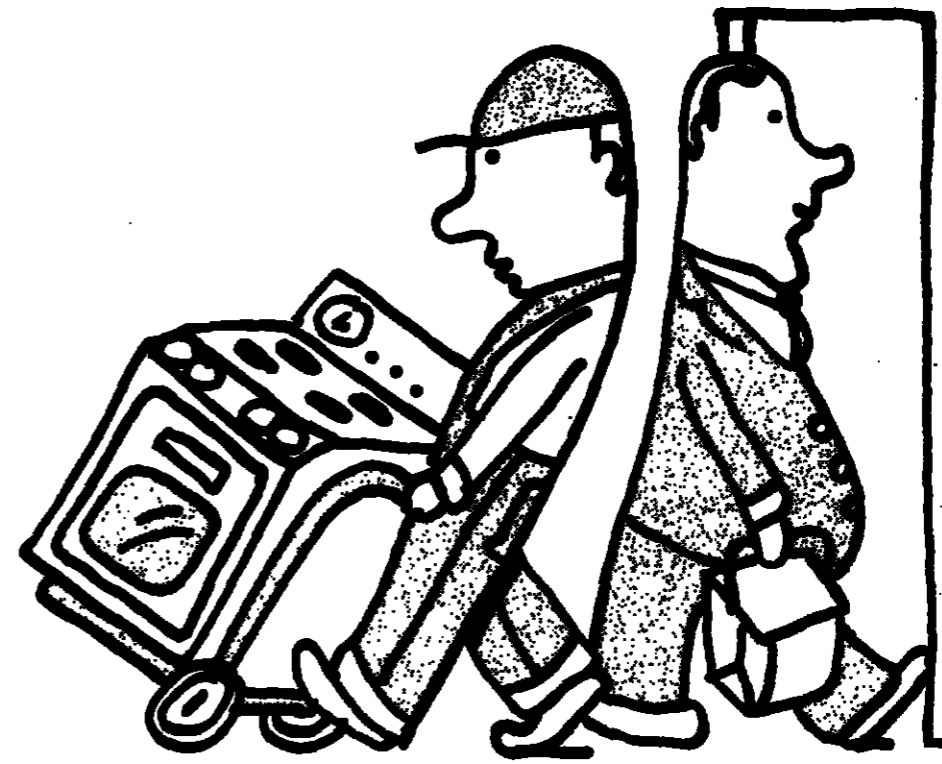
Most of the meals eaten in America are cooked by restaurants, said Harry Balzer, the president of the National Public Diary project in Port Washington, N.Y., which tracks American eating habits by having people keep diaries. And his most recent data show that for the first time, more than half of the meals (51 percent compared with 41 percent a decade ago) bought in restaurants are eaten at home.

Restaurants would seem to be lurching back to the era just after the French Revolution when, having lost their personal cooks to a populist revolt, the aristocracy began to rely on public eateries to prepare dishes they could carry away and enjoy in the privacy of their beleaguered palaces.

Today's dual-income working aristocracy, along with the working poor, are increasingly looking to be fed quickly and cheaply. Only 2.1 percent of carry-home cuisine is from fine restaurants, Mr. Balzer reports. The rest is "pizza-hamburger-Chinese-chicken," he said, in the cadence of John Belushi's short-order cook on "Saturday Night Live." "They don't want a wonderful gourmet experience. They want quick, cheap and easy."

Elizabeth Perle McKenna, the author of the newly released "When Work Doesn't Work Anymore: Women, Work and Identity" (Delacorte Press), said that "my local take-out joint has become my wife."

"I can afford to eat at home, to dine without pantyhose," said Ms. McKenna, a Manhattan resident who is 44 years old, married and the mother of a 2-year-old. "I can pay somebody to do what wives used to



do."

A casual survey of take-out restaurant meals in Manhattan last week revealed an average cost of \$7.80 per person, almost twice the national average in Mr. Balzer's data. The Manhattan sampling also indicated tastes far more diverse than pizza-hamburger-Chinese-chicken. Rather, the New Yorkers were taking home Indian, Thai, Mexican, Italian and French-inspired California-style cooking.

"The trend of taking cooked food home is forcing groceries to move into prepared food, restaurateurs to move into portable food, fast food to compete with fine food," Mr. Balzer said. He said the only reason anybody cooks at all — "except recreationally, which is a status symbol" — is the price differential. "It costs \$4.10 to buy meals and about \$1.34 to make them," he said.

Americans, he said, "have Kellogg's or General Mills giving them breakfast, and the 16-year-old kid flipping burgers on the corner can give them lunch and dinner."

"My granddaughter will remember that my wife did this thing called 'cooking,' the

way my wife remembers that her grandmother did this thing called 'sewing.'"

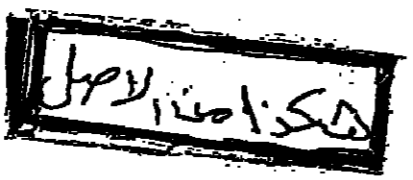
Mr. Balzer believes that what Americans really want is their own private cooks. But many Americans want more than that, too.

Beyond Sustenance

Cooking has always been more than feeding, and restaurant cooks have always promised something beyond mortal sustenance. "Come unto me, all you whose stomachs are aching, and I will restore you," read the sign of what has been called the first restaurant in recorded history. And regardless of how affordable, convenient and irresistible to-go food becomes in modern America, a hole in the hearts and homes of dual-income households will gape. The scent of a baking pie doesn't only say "dessert." It signals security, a tidy, cared for, unified life.

Even as she pushed steaming bags of fragrant tandoori chicken on the back of her son's stroller toward home, Ms. McKenna said something was missing: "My carry-out wife doesn't pick up the dry cleaning."

The World



Reconciling Mexico's Past Entangles Its Present

By ANTHONY DePALMA

TAKING their seats in the Palace of St. Lazarus next month, Mexico's spirited new Congress — dominated for the first time in 68 years by opposition party members — will see a poignant reminder of the difficulty of dealing with the country's complicated past.

On the marble wall of honor behind the presidium are etched in gold letters the names of national heroes. On one column is perhaps the most revered of all, Emiliano Zapata. On another is Venustiano Carranza, the man who united Mexico after the revolution, and who is believed to have ordered Zapata's death.

Dealing with the past is never easy in Mexico. History here is so intricate that it can be difficult to distinguish heroes from villains, or to single out individual transgressors from among countless accomplices. Even now, with the end in sight for the world's oldest one-party system, and with a third of the country's 95 million people to be governed by the opposition, Mexico is torn between trying to bury its recent past or put it on trial.

Every day, it seems, there is some new and unsettling revelation about corruption and wrongdoing in previous administrations. Often it concerns the six-year

The new Congress may end one-party rule but not the veil over its abuses.

rule of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who left office in 1994. The abuses involve army officers on the take; the unsolved murders of a cardinal, a presidential candidate and a politician; systematic manipulation of voters, and repression of peasants, Indians and opposition sympathizers. While there have been arrests, most Mexicans believe that those ultimately responsible have not yet been brought to justice.

Mexico is not alone in struggling through a painful transition. Germany after World War II was forced to confront its atrocities with the Nuremberg trials. Argentina, Chile, Spain and now Guatemala established commissions to dig out the truth as they went from military to democratic rule. Perhaps the most ambitious of all is South Africa, whose Truth and Reconciliation Commission holds public hearings in which murderers, assassins and coup plotters reveal their sins.

And Mexico? "What we are striving for is somewhere between Nuremberg and Pretoria," said Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, the powerful leader of the leftist congressional caucus of the Party of the Democratic Revolution, or P.R.D. Mr. Muñoz Ledo and other opposition leaders say that now that the opposition has a majority in Congress, they will move far more aggressively to uncover past wrongdoing, using investigative powers.

Despite that tough talk, the first order of business has involved wrangling over committee leadership. The opposition, many of whom campaigned against taxes,

then intend to ram through a tax cut.

Many opposition members seem disappointed by what appears to be a triumph of pragmatism over a sense of justice. "In spite of all the huge differences among the countries in transition," said a senator-elect and departing independent member of Congress, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, "the common denominator in each one — Chile, Spain, South Africa — has been the size and dimension of their leadership and their ability to build a consensus over the grand scheme of transition, not just tiny bargaining over small things like taxes."

During his term in office, Mr. Aguilar Zinser, who has been closely aligned with the P.R.D., prodded a commission run by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, to seize records and dig deeply into corruption at a national food distribution program called Comasupo.

So long as the investigation pried into the dealings of Mr. Salinas's elder brother, Raúl, there were only murmurs of discord. But when questions arose about an irregular \$7 million payment approved in 1989 by Budget Minister Ernesto Zedillo, now President, the members of the commission from the ruling party abruptly ended the investigation and its commission.

Some politicians have suggested that such investigations are too painful, too draining on a society that is already reeling from an economic and political battering. Erase the past and start over, they say. Mr. Aguilar Zinser said others seemed eager to unleash a lynch mob that will go after public symbols like the Salinas brothers, while ignoring the many complicities that have nourished Mexico's corrupt system.

The opposition parties have not reached a consensus about reconciling the past 68 years under strong PRI rule, and many observers believe they never will.

"It's not the Mexican way," said Jorge G. Castañeda, a political scientist in Mexico City and a Government opponent. "Doing so would just be too confrontational. And besides, you never know what you're going to find in the process." He said most members of the opposition parties, including Mr. Muñoz Ledo and the newly elected mayor of Mexico City, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, once belonged to the PRI. A few members find themselves under investigation for corruption or drug links.

Blank Space in Textbooks

It is not just in the Congress that Mexico finds it difficult to deal with the past. The printing of grade-school history textbooks becomes a yearly litmus test of the country's taste for the truth. In 1993, when Mr. Zedillo was Education Minister, a huge order of grammar school textbooks was scrapped days before school began. They were judged to be insufficiently hard on the dictator Porfirio Díaz and too soft on Communists.

When it came to dealing with the touchy subject of the massacre of student demonstrators here in 1968, and the questionable results of the 1988 election that brought Mr. Salinas to power, the books took a typical Mexican approach to the past. Events ended in 1964 and a space was left for students to write in their version of events.

But at least in this area there seems to have been a shift, perhaps to an extreme. New ninth-grade textbooks deal forthrightly with the Zapatista uprising in 1994. They also link the 1994 assassination of PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio to an internal struggle for power, something most Mexicans believe but no prosecutor has ever proved.



In many countries, smoking remains an expression of individualism. Patrons puff at a Paris cafe.

Selling Cigarettes

Overseas, Smoking Is One Of Life's Small Pleasures

By ANDREW POLLACK

JAPAN'S Ministry of Health and Welfare made a breakthrough this year. For the first time, its annual white paper directly stated that smoking and secondhand smoke were societal health problems. "This is the starting point for tobacco control in Japan," cheered Yumiko Mochizuki-Kobayashi, a ministry official in charge of anti-smoking efforts.

Thirty-three years after the United States Surgeon General warned of the hazards of smoking, some countries are still only at the starting point of tobacco control. Do they discount the health and social costs? Why are Americans dining out in Seoul or Paris forced to gag on the sort of fumes banned back home?

Some countries do restrict smoking. In others, there is less awareness of smoking's hazards. One powerful response from many people is that smoking is a personal habit, harmful but not overly so, that should be tolerated by government and society. These people look on with amused condescension at what they consider the dictatorship of the American anti-smoking lobby in the United States. Italy's minister of health, Rosy Bindi, in an interview with an Italian newspaper, called it America's "puritanical crusade."

Haven't Americans learned anything, they wonder, from the futile attempt to outlaw drinking during Prohibition?

"The U.S. situation looks like group hysteria," said Jiro Ikushima, a Japanese novelist who says he smokes 100 cigarettes a day to get his creative juices flowing.

Kobayashi said. This year, embarrassed by its failure in another area, stemming the spread of AIDS in hemophiliacs, the ministry stood its ground.

In general, smoking rates are falling in the developed world but rising in developing countries, the future market for American companies facing restrictions at home. In those countries, smoking has cachet, an association with an affluent, wide-open American life style.

In Vietnam, an estimated 73 percent of men smoke. In China, already the world's leading consumer of cigarettes, the percentage is over 60 percent, and cigarettes are often offered to visitors along with tea.

Social traditions have kept the smoking rate among women in many Asian countries below 10 percent. But that rate is starting to rise because women view smoking as a sign of liberation.

One explanation for a lack of concern about smoking is that such nations tend to have more pressing health problems, like infectious diseases.

Despite these obstacles and attitudes, anti-tobacco movements and laws are spreading. And the proposed settlement in the United States, which needs Government approval, is already proving influential.

In Hong Kong, anti-tobacco legislation enacted in June was toughened to include some of the same restrictions on advertising that tobacco companies accepted in the proposed American settlement. Slovakia recently imposed restrictions on smoking in public places, and Turkey a ban on advertising. Even in Japan, the number of no-smoking airplane flights, bullet-train cars and workplaces is increasing. And last month, inspired by the American litigation, a group of Japanese lawyers and anti-tobacco activists decided to sue — Japan Tobacco.

The Downside: Death and Taxes

On the other hand, many countries have anti-smoking policies that the United States is only now contemplating in its proposed settlement with American cigarette makers. Canada's warnings on cigarette packs are bigger and blunter: "Smoking can kill you," they say. About 30 countries, including less developed ones like Afghanistan, Nigeria and Laos, completely ban advertising.

And when it comes to what some experts say is one of the most effective deterrents to smoking — heavy taxes on cigarettes — the United States is a softie. Taxes account for 85 percent of the price of a pack in Denmark, 73 percent in Germany and 45 percent in South Africa. In the United States, the average is only about 35 percent.

Still, the percentages of smokers in the United States — about 28 percent of men and 24 percent of women — are among the lowest in the world.

In France, where tobacco-control regulations are ignored as routinely as jaywalking laws, about 40 percent of men and 27 percent of women smoke. For the French, smoking seems an indelible part of the cafe scene; it even conveys a certain intellectual air. And whatever propensity French culture has for smoking seems to carry across the Atlantic: the smoking rate in Quebec is higher than in the rest of Canada.

In Japan, nearly 60 percent of men smoke. Cigarette ads are allowed on late-night television and the warning on packs is a relatively polite reminder not to smoke too much and to mind one's manners. Especially in Japan's crowded cities, smoking and drinking relieve the stress that in the United States might be worked off by a run through a park or a game of tennis. Japan is also a society that values group harmony, making it hard for a nonsmoker to challenge office smokers.

In the United States, that social reserve hardly exists. What America has clearly done more of than other nations is fight over smoking, particularly in court. Other nations legislate rather than litigate, said Eric LeGresley, legal counsel for the Non-Smokers' Rights Association in Canada. The United States also leads most nations in restricting smoking in restaurants and public places, which Mr. LeGresley attributed to the strength of local grass-roots movements.

But in many countries, individuals wouldn't consider suing a cigarette manufacturer for what they regard as their own choice to smoke — or wouldn't need to sue, because national insurance covers their hospital bills.

Government Monopolies

Outside the United States, anti-smoking groups are often small, particularly in Asia, where citizen groups in general are weak and there is a traditional respect for central authority. That central authority, of course, can act to cut smoking. The most conspicuous example in Asia is Singapore, where the government, which regulates personal activities from chewing gum to owning cars, also imposes stiff fines for selling cigarettes to minors and breaking other anti-smoking laws.

But in some nations, including Spain and Italy, the government owns the tobacco monopoly, giving it a financial stake in promoting smoking. Japan's government owns two thirds of Japan Tobacco, a former monopoly that still controls 60 percent of the market.

In the past, when Japan's health ministry tried to warn about smoking, the wording was watered down by the more powerful Finance Ministry, Dr. Mochizuki-

Outside the Faith, Big Time, And Highly Entertaining

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

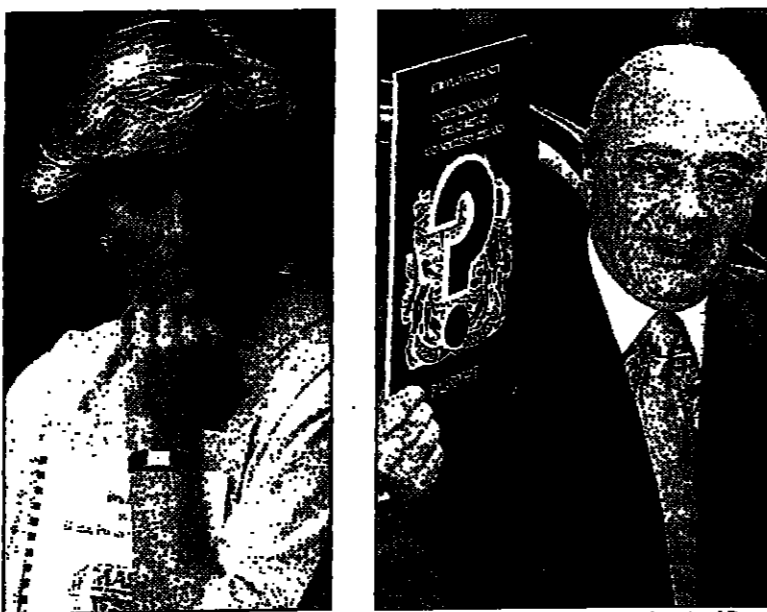
THE peccadilloes of Britain's royal family are not new, and neither are the kingdom's racial hangups about the inhabitants of the lands it ruled before downsizing to a service economy. But now those two defining national characteristics have joined to deliver humor and soap-opera-quality entertainment, in the love affair of Di and Dodi.

Di, of course, is 36-year-old Princess Diana, mother of the future king of Britain (if the monarchy lasts that long) and ex-wife of the next king (if his mother ever lets him); she has recently been called a mindless "fruit" who thinks nothing of flying 160 miles by helicopter to consult her psychic. Dodi is 41-year-old Emad Fayed, an Egyptian-born graduate of the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, known in tabloids as "the playboy" from the "House of Harrods." Reports have him traveling with a masseuse and bodyguards and offering girlfriends Cartier jewelry. His father, Mohamed al-Fayed, is richer than the Queen and owns Harrods of Knightsbridge.

The background music to this drama is the chugging and sniping that attend Britain's enduring class divisions and the nascent conflict between ascending immigrants and native Britons.

In The Daily Mail, Glensy Roberts, a regular contributor, fumed that Diana may soon discover that she is "trading in one prison, the life style of the royal family," for a clearly worse alternative, "an Arab one." Dame Barbara Cartland, the Princess's step-grandmother, told The Sun: "My only concern is that this Dodi is a foreigner."

On the other side of the divide, Britain's vast Asian and Middle Eastern communities view the match between Christian Di and Muslim Dodi with apprehension, precisely because it might draw such hostile attention. But the worry is mitigated by "an inflated sense of pride," as Foad Nahdi, a contributor to The Independent, put it. "You might hate and abuse us on the high streets and in alleyways," he wrote, "but our boys are cruising off with your big-



Rich and richer: the Princess, and the father of the boyfriend.

gest catches on the high seas."

The senior Mr. Fayed has been a major force in the British economy since he purchased Harrods 12 years ago. His other properties include the Ritz Hotel of Paris, Punch magazine, a radio station and the Fulham soccer club. Yet, for reasons unexplained, he has been denied British citizenship, even though he has lived here since 1963.

To Mr. Fayed, that is a sign of pure bigotry. In retaliation, he has disclosed the names of Conservative officials who, while keeping him at arm's length, nevertheless accepted his hospitality at the Ritz in Paris as well as so-called political contributions in brown paper bags that they never declared. His revelations contributed to the huge defeat ending 18 years of Tory rule in May.

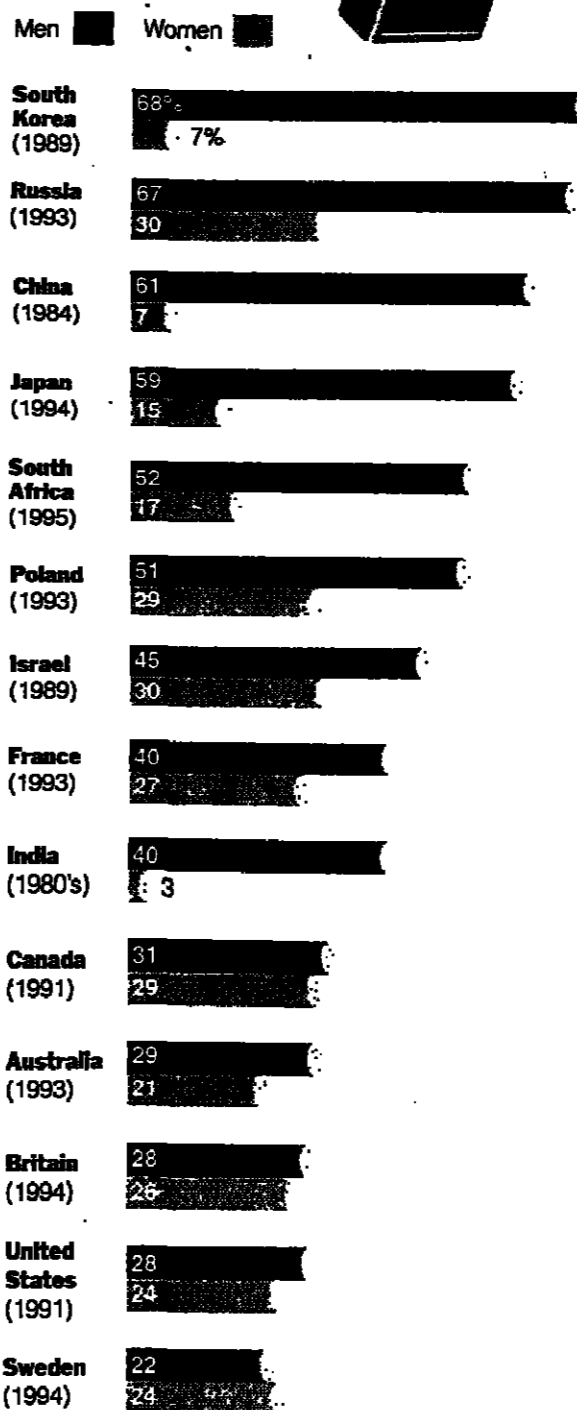
Meanwhile, polls show support for the monarchy dropping below 50 percent for the first time ever.

And now the Dodi and Di affair. Dodi's family has been smug about it; his maternal uncle, the Saudi tycoon Adnan Khashoggi, told a Saudi newspaper the other day, "We welcome Diana into our family."

Above the fray stands the Harrods boss. Mohamed Fayed has kept silent, though he has appeared in fleeting photo opportunities, giving Diana a fatherly hug on his \$24 million yacht, or flashing victory signs at a soccer match at his club.

Lighting Up Abroad

Smoking rates for men and women over 15 years old in selected countries.



Source: World Health Organization

Ideas & Trends

Now, Worse Than Ever! Cynicism in Advertising!

Continued From Page 1

which is based in Venice, Calif., produced attitude-laden ads for Nike and Apple, including the computer maker's legendary "1984" commercial, with its haunting image of a young woman hurling a hammer at a Big Brother image on a flickering screen. The ad, which was broadcast just once, during the 1984 Super Bowl, is considered by some advertising critics to be the best commercial in history.

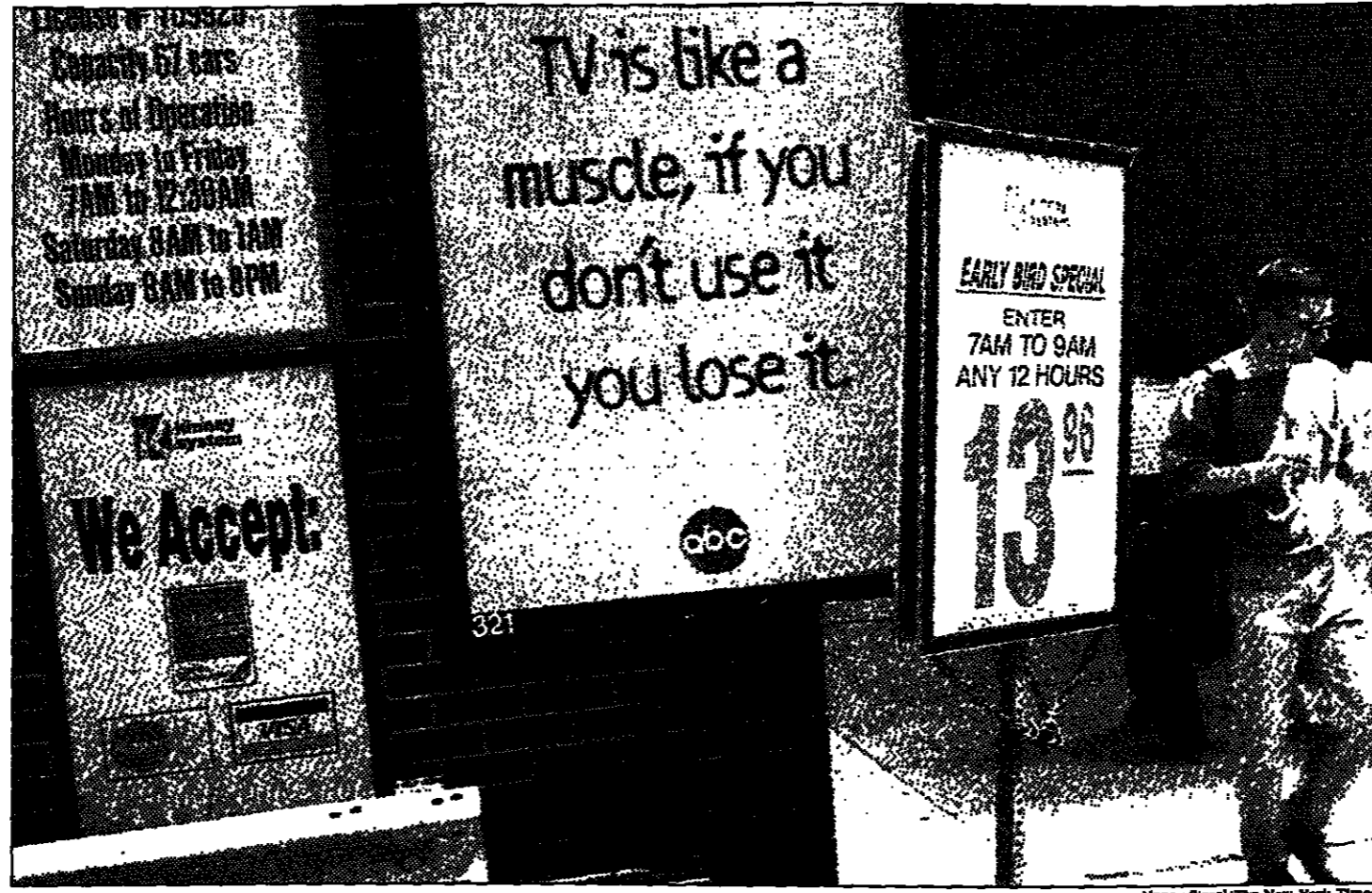
Along with other upstart shops, Chiat/Day introduced a whole new vernacular to advertising. Rather than pitching products overtly ("buy this, and you will have a better sex life"), such agencies tacitly acknowledged the superficiality of consumer society and let the consumer in on the joke ("We know this is shameless hucksterism: you know this is shameless hucksterism. But you should buy this product anyway.")

Pitching Self-Parody

Self-parody as a marketing strategy came of age in 1986, when the ad executive Jerry Della Femina introduced Joe Isuzu, the oleaginous car dealer played by the actor David Leisure. Joe, you may recall, made extravagant claims about Isuzu automobiles, while the phrase "He's lying" flashed on the screen just under his leering grin. To anyone who ever left a used-car lot feeling gulled, the ads hit home.

Another hot agency, Wieden & Kennedy, took self-conscious advertising to a new level in 1987 in a campaign for Nike that paired Michael Jordan with the film maker Spike Lee. In one spot, Mr. Lee interrupts the filming of the ad to walk to the window and holler at his noisy neighbors: "Shut up! I'm doing a Nike commercial here."

Chiat/Day has gone in a different direction in its campaign for Nissan. Convinced that viewers tune out most car ads, the agency has banished images of the car in favor of a fictional character named Mr. K, who symbolizes the original leader of Nissan's American sales operation. The commercials encourage viewers to "enjoy the ride," but say little about why Nissan's ride is any better than Honda's.



ABC's unorthodox campaign for its fall television season is sending some strange signals to would-be viewers.

Despite the attention ABC has gotten for its campaign, many ad people say the approach is old hat.

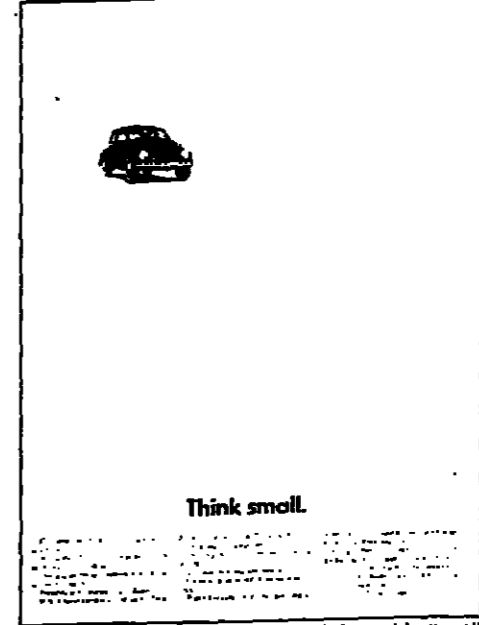
"I don't see it as any kind of a breakthrough," said Donny Deutsch, the chairman of Deutsch, a New York agency that has produced witty ads for the home-furnishing chain Ikea. "This is only an issue because the networks are in the 1950's in terms of how they sell themselves. In any other category, this kind of advertising would be seen as derivative."

Martin Puris, the head of Ammirati Puris Lintas, goes even further — saying that such ads betray a creative exhaustion on the part of ad agencies: "The advertising industry has allowed itself to be on the trailing edge of the communications industry, rather than on the leading edge, as it was in the 1960's."

Measured by their effect on sales, self-consciously hip ads have an uneven track record. Wieden & Kennedy's work for Nike

helped turn the shoe-maker into a global powerhouse. But Chiat/Day's elliptical ads for Nissan haven't lifted the Japanese car maker's torpid sales. Partly it's a case of baffling the consumer: in subway cars where ABC has plastered its ads, riders often stare at them blankly for minutes before getting the point.

Even among the under-30 crowd — the disaffected Generation X'ers coveted by so many advertisers — it is not clear that glib



Doyle Dane Bernbach made irony part of its pitch with this 1962 Volkswagen ad.

ads are sure-fire winners. Though young people flocked to see "Men in Black," for example, this summer's parody of a sci-fi blockbuster, they turned out in equal droves to see the earnest "Forrest Gump" in 1994.

Alan Cohen, the executive vice president of marketing at ABC, admits that the network worried that its campaign would be too hip. It even dropped two particularly snide lines ("Books are overrated" and "Let someone else save the whales").

In the end, of course, ABC's shows rather than its ads will determine whether the network spends another season in the ratings cellar. Mr. Cohen said the ads would begin to integrate ABC stars like Drew Carey while maintaining their irreverent tone.

Even Mr. Kuperman of Chiat/Day is hedging his bets. After years of vacuous network advertising, he says, it would be unfair to expect any single ad campaign to revive ABC's ratings. After all, he noted, "it's the product that succeeds or fails."

Cold Cash for the A.M.A.

Look Who's Doing Endorsements

By GLENN COLLINS

HAS the American Medical Association sold its soul by taking money for its seal of approval on thermometers and hearing aids?

Its critics promptly objected last week when the nation's largest physicians group agreed for the first time to endorse a line of health-care products to be introduced by the Sunbeam Corporation later this year. Would conflicts of interest result? How objective could the A.M.A. be if it is paid for its endorsement?

For Sunbeam's chairman and chief executive, Albert J. Dunlap, the advantage of the five-year alliance with the A.M.A. was obvious: "I think their endorsement will be a very good boost to our business," he said.

The A.M.A. said the deal would finance its health, educational and research programs. Analysts said the product-royalty arrangement with Sunbeam, whose monetary terms were not disclosed, could make the A.M.A. millions.

Skeptics were vocal. Nonprofit groups like the A.M.A. "are looked to as objective sources of information," said Michael Jacobson, executive director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "The public loses confidence in them when they get hefty payments from corporations."

The Sunbeam deal, he said, "sets up a conflict of interest" since the A.M.A. might be reluctant to speak out about defective Sunbeam products, or, say, those "that might be more expensive than those made by the competition."

But the A.M.A.'s vice president for marketing, Larry Jellen, who defended the group's independence, said the Sunbeam affiliation "would be good for patients and good for the public." The A.M.A. "can opt out of endorsing any product if it does not meet our standards," he said, referring to Sunbeam.

The A.M.A. plans to negotiate more endorsements with other health care manufacturers. But it has an exclusive arrangement with Sunbeam in nine product categories, including blood-pressure monitors, humidifiers and vaporizers.

The staid A.M.A. is a latecomer to endorsement packages. The American Dental Association handed the Procter & Gamble Company a marketing coup in 1960 by giving Crest toothpaste its first anti-cavity Seal of Acceptance. Its seal is now carried by more than 1,300 other products from 350 manufacturers. The American Heart Association certifies products as "heart healthy" for \$2,500 per product, and encourages manufac-

turers to renew each year for another \$650. But the groups say they charge only to maintain funding for their product-evaluation operations.

Such deals can foster corporate image-building as well as drive sales, but they can mislead customers. "The ordinary consumer may see the A.M.A. name on a product and interpret that Sunbeam is a philanthropic donor to the A.M.A.," said Paul Davis Jones, a principal of IDPR Group, a Boston-based consultant to nonprofit organizations and corporations, "instead of a participant in a marketing deal."

The deals don't always become cash cows for nonprofits. In 1994 Johnson & Johnson introduced the Arthritis Foundation Pain Reliever line of aspirin, ibuprofen and acetaminophen products, with the foundation receiving part of the proceeds. In the first two years it earned \$2 million for its research program and gained 50,000 new members, who

Critics argue that nonprofit groups and corporations make dubious bedfellows.

were offered free \$20 memberships when they bought the products. Then sales fell as customers bought low-cost generic products. The product line was scrapped last year.

The A.M.A. will appoint advisory panels of physicians in each product area to review Sunbeam's wares and make suggestions about their design. But the association might want to follow the guidelines of the Federal Trade Commission, which state that in sponsorships an "evaluation must have included an examination or testing of the product." If Sunbeam advertises that its A.M.A.-endorsed products are superior to others, the A.M.A. must do the requisite testing to prove the claim.

In announcing that it will endorse future Sunbeam products before actually testing them, "it sounds as if the A.M.A. has given the endorsement first, and now will have to justify it," said Edgar Dworsky, founder of Consumer World, an online guide to consumer information available on the Internet (www.consumerworld.org). "It seems to me that you shouldn't award your seal first and then try to prove that you've made a good judgment."

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France's King of Posh Proves an Uncommon Deal Maker

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER

If he were the head of an American company, many business school students would aspire to be him. As it stands, many of them probably do not even know his name. Still fewer are familiar with the complex stories of how Bernard Arnault took control of an international chain of luxury goods stores, cowing his rivals in the process; got in the way of a merger of two British beverage giants; inserted himself into an ugly family battle for the heart of France's wine legacy, and weighed in on whether feathers and fake blood were proper ingredients in haute couture.

that make the products his. Consider the tie test. When interviewing prospective LVMH executives, Mr. Arnault takes the candidates into a room with 100 neckties, some of them Dior, some of them from competitors — some of them, at least in Mr. Arnault's opinion, downright gauche. They are told to choose 10. "It is very interesting," Mr. Arnault said. "Some choose 10 ties that are really the worst. If he does that, then we move on to the scarves. If he is bad with the scarves, well, then he is really in a difficult position." Should bad taste in neckwear really count against a man brought in to, say, crunch numbers for a multinational corporation? "It is like when you send someone to listen to a concerto and they don't feel anything," said Mr. Arnault, whose mother was a concert pianist and who still practices Chopin himself. "It is as if they can't tell the difference between the Berlin Philharmonic and the orchestra of Columbus, Ohio."

In the United States, Bill Gates manages in certain circles to exude the sex appeal of, say, Brad Pitt, simply by virtue of his fat bank account and financial acumen. But in France, Catholic and Socialist tradition are the odd bedfellows that have joined in fostering disdain for the business class. And Mr. Arnault's hardball ways are particularly out of keeping with French haute couture, which has contributed — along with decades of Government micro-meddling in industry — to France's sluggish growth, high unemployment and squalid participation in a globalizing economy. Only slowly are the French coming around to his ways.



Bernard Arnault, at a Dior opening in New York with the model Iman, left, and his wife, H el ene.

"For a European, I have a U.S. approach," Mr. Arnault said in a recent interview — one he resisted for several weeks. "That is, I face reality as it is and not as I would like it to be. I build for the long term."

Between his many acquisitions over the years and his recent overhauls of the French fashion houses of Christian Dior and Givenchy, Mr. Arnault has built himself into one of the most formidable forces in the world of luxury, a business that draws the lusty attentions of people across many slices of society.

The headline-grabbing bankruptcy of Barney's Inc., the crush of Japanese tourists searching Hong Kong for Gucci lug-soled shoes, the obsession with what celebrities wear to the Academy Awards and the cottage industry built around knocking off anything brand-named — no matter how objectively unattractive the product — all this underscores one thing: the toys of the rich fascinate. And they have made Mr. Arnault a very wealthy man.

In the last 13 years, he has built an empire out of companies he pried, for the most part, from the resistant grasps of others, one by one. But now has picked one of its most audacious fights, against bigger and tougher foes. This time, the furor is over Mr. Arnault's efforts to pare down his holdings in alcoholic beverages, LVMH's slowest-growing product line, rather than to add to his stable.

pect this particular one is closer to the end game," Mark Francis, a managing director in New York for UBS Securities, said of Mr. Arnault's liquor holdings. "Under this proposal, he will have a smaller investment in a much stronger and larger company, and have an elegant exit. Meanwhile, he is investing in other things."

So far, Guinness and Grand Met have officially told Mr. Arnault to buzz off, but the battle is far from over. Mr. Arnault has increased his holdings in Grand Met to 11.1 percent and decreased his position in Guinness to 11.47 percent — enough to give him the 10 percent stake needed to call a special shareholder meeting in each company. He has also resigned from the Guinness board, threatened to end his many joint ventures with the brewer and begun lobbying Guinness and Grand Met institutional investors in London to look at the cost savings he says will follow from doing things his way.

In a recent telephone interview from the south of France, where he has boled up with his fax machine for August, Mr. Arnault stated his plans for LVMH in blunt, if broad, terms. "We will have more brands five years from now," he said. "Luxury products, obviously, and also in the area of the distribution of luxury products."

And liquor? "I do not think you can get the same type of growth in wine and spirits that you can get in the luxury products," Mr. Arnault said. "But they have a good cash flow, and they give us stability in earnings." While luxury goods and fashion are growing faster, he said, they "are also a little bit more risky."

Many analysts question Mr. Arnault's ability to pull off the liquor merger. But all agree that he is unaccustomed to losing.

Mr. Arnault grew up in Roubaix, in northern France, where his family owned a construction company. He learned business at the knee of his grandfather and his father, but his passions were reserved for design and the arts.

"I have always been very interested in creativity," he said. "Even when I was working in construction, what I liked was to work with architects. I have always liked very much creators, and in luxury you are in a sense working with artists, those who have the capacity to transform creative ideas in reality."

Like many French business people, Mr. Arnault left France in the early 1980's, as the Socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand came to power. In 1984, after a four-year stint in New York running a real estate concern, Mr. Arnault returned to France. There, he soon brought one company after another under his hegemony, often by means similar to that of the snake in "The Little Prince" of Saint-Exup ry: He charmed, seduced and, eventually, took a fatal bite.

With \$15 million of his own cash, raised mostly through his real estate ventures, Mr. Arnault hooked up with Antoine Bernheim, a managing partner of the French bank Lazard Fr res, to create the \$80 million purse needed to buy Boussac, a bankrupt textile company.

(His relationship with Lazard may be cooling, some analysts surmise: The French bank is now representing Guinness in the merger with Grand Met.)

Although Mr. Arnault pledged to revive the ailing Boussac and keep its employees working, he ended up

dismissal of 9,000 workers and eventually unloaded its diaper and textile units. He retained the Boussac fashion house, Christian Dior, which lost money but which possessed Mr. Arnault's favorite quality: a name known around the world.

The next victim was Henri Racamier, then the chairman of LVMH. Mr. Racamier had invited Mr. Arnault to invest heavily in LVMH in 1987, largely as a way to get rid of a partner who ran the beverage side of the business.

Investing through a joint venture with Guinness, Mr. Arnault indeed disposed of the partner. But after accumulating a majority stake by exercising previously purchased warrants — a first glimpse at his creative financing, which was unsuccessfully challenged in court — Mr. Arnault got rid of Mr. Racamier, too.

That was a bitter blow to the man who had turned Louis Vuitton from a small family business into an international brand. In fact, many of Mr. Racamier's principles were adopted by Mr. Arnault for LVMH's Asian Keep products exclusive. Tap Asian markets, with their wealthy consumers. And never become No. 2.

Those rules guided Mr. Arnault as he swept up companies that had clear synergies with LVMH: the fashion houses of Christian Lacroix, Givenchy and Kenzo; the leather goods companies Loewe, C line and Berluti; the jewelry company Fred Joailler; and retailers of luxury goods like DFS Group, the world's biggest duty-free chain, and Sephora, a recently acquired French chain of perfume stores. The retailers hawk his perfumes; his fashion companies share production and distribution facilities.

He finds financial synergies, too. Analysts say Mr. Arnault has created several holding companies for the brands and has floated debt and equity alike off various units to fuel the interests of others.

DIVIDING and conquering is not his favorite mode of business, Mr. Arnault said, but it is clear that he is willing to resort to it.

Last spring, he acquired a majority share of San Francisco-based DFS against the furious and litigious opposition of two of the four owners — Anthony M. Piliaro, an American lawyer, and the flamboyant financier Robert W. Miller. The two men's partners wanted to sell out; they didn't, and they lost. Mr. Miller still holds more than 38 percent of the company.

Not missing a beat, Mr. Arnault recently took up with one set of feuding cousins divided over the fortunes of Chateau d'Yquem, perhaps France's finest maker of white wines. While family members argued and literally came to blows over the future of the business, Mr. Arnault acquired the majority position in the company. That acquisition is now tied up in court.

Elegant perfumes, supple leather handbags, expensive gowns that are worn but once — this is the stuff that thrills Mr. Arnault. He is deeply interested in how such goods are packaged and advertised, and where and how they are sold. While his divisional presidents are all quick to commend Mr. Arnault for granting them autonomy, it is clear that he is also a keen observer of the minutiae.

Robert L. Brady, the president of LVMH's Parfums Givenchy U.S.A., recalled a recent trip Mr. Arnault made to New York. The two men visited the cosmetics section of a

store that Mr. Arnault had seen six months earlier.

"He looked at the space and location that my company had in this store, and then looked at a sister company's space and location," Mr. Brady said. "He immediately recognized that we had picked up more space and the sister company had not. I mean, it was a matter of feet."

"To me that was incredible," Mr. Brady added. "This man is all over the world and only visits periodically, is not engaged on a daily basis, but he recognized something that was very subtle."

Mr. Arnault's acumen is not perfect. Some people close to LVMH recall that Mr. Arnault took a hard look at Gucci before Investcorp, a Bahraini investment bank, began acquiring it in stages in 1991. "Arnault did tons of due diligence," one person close to the situation said. "But he backed off. He said the brand would never go anywhere."

Oops. Gucci brought in the American designer Tom Ford to freshen its image. Distribution was severely rolled back to restore the brand's exclusivity. Investcorp took the company public at \$22 a share in October 1995, and made a bundle in a secondary offering in March 1996; it closed on Friday at \$39.75.

Mr. Arnault said he did not want to comment on Gucci, but it is clear that he followed a brand restoration similar to Investcorp's with Christian Dior, Givenchy and Louis Vuitton.

Last year, for example, French runway-watchers wilted into their fluttering fans as Mr. Arnault installed Alexander McQueen — a 27-year-old British designer celebrated as much for design tricks like striping jackets and shirts red to resemble bloodstains as for his fine cutting abilities — at Givenchy's helm.

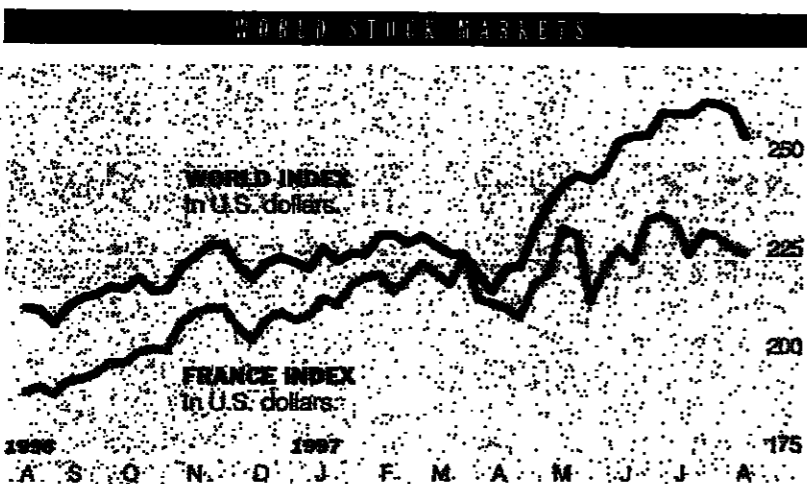
Dior was placed in the hands of John Galiano, another Briton, who once stood up the Queen for dinner and whose eccentric designs — and personal eccentricities — are a far cry from the stuffy traditions of French fashion.

And Mr. Arnault has enlisted yet another foreigner — the American sportswear designer Marc Jacobs — to create Louis Vuitton's first ready-to-wear collection.

Vogue's editor in chief, Anna Wintour, said of Mr. Arnault: "He is backing designers from everywhere, and God knows he is a force to be reckoned with. He has taken the most incredible risks in the designers he hired for what were very conservative houses. And he has brilliantly understood the power of their magnetism with the press."

But Mr. Arnault, a slight man who wears fine suits but will never be the subject of a men's fashion spread, wants no part of the press crush for himself. He attends fashion shows, but sits quietly, inviting the paparazzi to focus elsewhere. While he has homes in St.-Tropez and one of the best neighborhoods in Paris, he does not offer celebrity-encrusted parties. "I like the attention on my products, not on me," Mr. Arnault said. Indeed, he seems to understand that getting Nicole Kidman into a Dior dress is as crucial, in its way, to his company's success as successfully bringing off the most complicated convertible bond offering.

"What is very important is the image of our brands," Mr. Arnault said. "Our products are about making people dream. We take it really seriously." □



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indexes are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Table with 12 columns: Country, Index, Week % Chg., Week Rank, YTD % Chg., YTD Rank, Dividend Yield, YTD % Chg., Index, YTD % Chg., Index, YTD % Chg. Lists various countries and their financial performance metrics.

Table with 5 columns: Composite Indices, Index, % Chg., Index, % Chg., Index, % Chg. Lists Europe, Pacific Basin, Europe/Pacific, and World indices.

Table with 5 columns: Exchange Rate, Friday, Last Friday, Week % Chg., Year Ago. Lists Japanese yen, German marks, Canadian dollars, and U.S. dollars to the British pound.

Aug. 11-15: The Dow Falls by 336, Its Worst Weekly Point Decline Ever

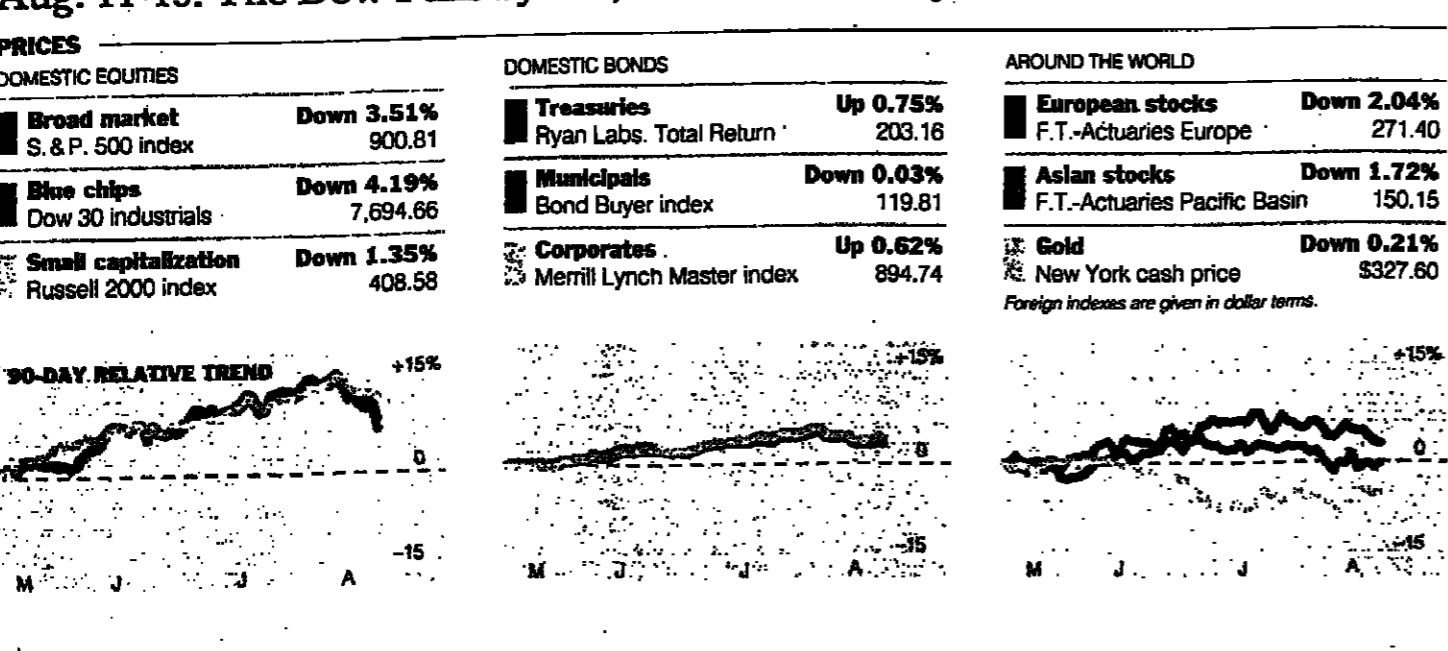


Table with 4 columns: Yields, Bonds, Other Investments, and Stocks. Lists various investment products and their yields, such as Long bonds at 6.54% and Money market funds at 5.01%.

Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

Turning Point For Labor?

By Mark Levinson

Occasionally strikes take on a significance beyond the specific company and union involved in the conflict. The outcome of such strikes can define the balance of power between worker and management in the entire society. The teamsters' action against United Parcel Service may turn out to be one of those moments.

To understand why, let's go back to the summer of 1981.

When 13,000 air traffic controllers walked out, the Reagan Administration quickly smashed the strike. Not content with defeating the union, the President imposed a lifetime ban on Federal re-employment of its members, a move that sent a clear signal to employers everywhere. After that it was not unusual for businesses involved in a labor dispute to hire permanent replacement workers. Employers declared war against unions.

The period that followed saw the greatest decline in membership and political power in the history of the American labor movement. For labor, it was a period of uncertainty and inertia. For American society, it was a period characterized by an enormous redistribution of wealth from the poor and middle class to the rich.

Fast forward to 1997. Change has come to the labor movement. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. president, John Sweeney, has taken an assertive political stance, shifting resources into organizing on a huge scale and bringing younger, more aggressive unionists to top staff positions. Special attention is being paid to low-wage workers — strawberry pickers in California, hotel workers in Las Vegas. For the first time in many years labor is starting to attract the young. They see labor as the agent that can bind together different interests and constituencies.

The economy is in its seventh year of recovery. Corporate profits have increased, executive salaries have skyrocketed, and the unemployment rate is below 5 percent. Yet the real hourly wage for the bottom 80 percent of workers is less than it was in 1989, the last peak of the business cycle.

The teamster strike at U.P.S. is a reflection of an economy that works for everyone except workers. The

The U.P.S. strike challenges the Reagan legacy.

company is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Last year it made \$1.1 billion in profits. For those fortunate enough to own a large stake in this closely held company, the future looks good.

For those who work at U.P.S., however, the future looks less rosy. Yes, full-time workers can earn a respectable wage. Yet the trend has been away from full-time jobs, and that is the main point of contention in the strike of its 185,000 workers. U.P.S. has shifted from a mostly full-time work force to one that is more than 60 percent part time. A typical full-time worker at United Parcel Service makes \$19.95 an hour, while a part-time worker makes about \$9.65 an hour. Four of every five new jobs created at U.P.S. since 1993 have been part-time jobs.

There is nothing wrong with part-time jobs if they pay well and workers want them. But at U.P.S. the overwhelming majority of part-time workers want full-time jobs. According to a 1996 teamster survey, 90 percent of U.P.S. part-time workers ranked the creation of full-time jobs as first or second as bargaining priorities.

Much to the apparent surprise of the company, the strike has generated a high level of public support. That is because the principles involved resonate with so many people.

Like the walkout of the air traffic controllers in 1981, this strike takes on a larger meaning. At stake is how our society shares prosperity. For that reason Mr. Sweeney has thrown the financial and political weight of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. behind the teamsters, led by Ron Carey. "Because their fight is our fight, we are making this strike our strike," Mr. Sweeney said at a news conference last week.

In the future, if what historians see when they look back on the early 21st century is a broadly shared prosperity and a more equitable society, they may be able to point to the teamsters' strike at U.P.S. as an event that defined the period.

Mark Levinson is chief economist at the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees, or Unite.

The Best Way to Protect Israeli Security

By Carmi Gillon

As an Israeli intelligence officer, I used to keep photographs in my office of Palestine Liberation Organization officials who were the enemies of my people. Later, when I ran Israel's internal security service, the Shin Bet, I worked closely with those same Palestinians to thwart our common enemy: Islamic fundamentalist terrorists.

After the Oslo accords that Israel and the Palestinians signed in 1993, Israeli security officers initially found it difficult to turn over sensitive information about terrorist plots or arms caches to our longtime foes. And the Palestinians had a hard time arresting and interrogating their neighbors because it made them appear to be collaborators. But both sides swallowed their distaste because cooperating was the only answer to terror. Eventually we even

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ran joint operations — including one that led to an arrest for the bus bombings in Jerusalem in early 1996.

Now the mistrust is so deep that an American intelligence agent is needed to funnel information between the Palestinian Authority and Israeli officials about the latest suicide bombing, in a Jerusalem market last month. In this atmosphere, relying solely on humili-

whom the Israelis need to track down and stop terrorists.

When Israeli and Palestinian intelligence first started working together after the Oslo accords, the Palestinians had motivation but lacked ability. Now they have the ability but lack motivation.

Mr. Arafat has played a dangerous, inexcusable game by using this security cooperation as a bargaining chip with the current Israeli Government. He must be shown that this is unacceptable. So it made sense for the United States envoy, Dennis Ross, to focus mainly during his recent visit to the region on pressing Mr. Arafat to take strong action against terrorism.

Peace talks should not be restarted before Mr. Arafat makes a solid effort to arrest terrorists and destroy the network that supports them. Yet the demands made of him must be realistic. I wish Mr. Arafat could confiscate all illegal weapons, clamp down on all anti-Israeli rhetoric and meet other demands of hardliners in Israel. But he would not be able to do this and retain any credibility with his people.

Moreover, an effective, enduring security dialogue cannot happen without political dialogue. If there is to be a crackdown on Palestinian terrorists, Mr. Arafat must be able to dem-

onstrate that some benefits will accrue to those who are not in the camp of Hamas and Islamic Jihad. The only benefits he can offer are economic progress and a peace process that is not continuously sidetracked.

Before the Oslo accords, when Israel relied heavily on an often unreliable network of Palestinian informers, we could not do much to uproot the Hamas terrorist infrastructure. Suicidal young men with access to sophisticated weaponry are extremely difficult to stop. Mr. Arafat can do a better job against them, if only because, as Yitzhak Rabin used to say, he doesn't have a Supreme Court or many civil libertarians to worry about.

Just after some of the worst terrorist outrages in 1996, when Israel responded by refusing to let in Palestinian workers, I sat together with Palestinian intelligence officers to plan strategies to find the perpetrators and prevent further attacks. That work required mutual trust. It will be virtually impossible to do such work again if the political impasse continues. That is yet another reason why it is imperative for the United States to step in as quickly as possible to get peace talks back on track.

Don't shut out the Palestinians.

ating and bullying Yasir Arafat is not the way to get him to crack down on terrorists and restore cooperation with Israeli intelligence.

Some pressure on Mr. Arafat is necessary. But it does not serve Israel's interests to make him seem like a weak capitulator to Israeli demands or to create so much popular Palestinian resentment that it strengthens the hand of Hamas. That is why it is counterproductive for Israel to withhold tax revenues from the Palestinian Authority, for example. That money pays the salaries of the Palestinian security officers

Where Sin Is Taken Seriously

By Robert Plunket

If you live in the South, then you immediately recognize that there is another player involved in this Jesse Helms-William Weld-Richard Lugar struggle over the soul of the Republican Party. That player is the devil. He occupies a much different place in Southern life than he does in the rest of the country. He is a living presence here, not just a concept. I have no idea how he got here; for that information you'll have to consult the works of William Faulkner or Billy Bob Thornton. But, as Jesse Helms knows, he is here, and as a neighbor he takes a little getting used to.

True, the devil does have his fun side. Night life in the South is marvelously seedy and there is a very palpable sense of sin. The biker bars are rougher, the gay bars are gayer (the South is the home of drag), the nudie bars are nudie-er. And ah, the parking lot of a Southern bar on a muggy Saturday night. That truly is the devil's playground. With any luck you'll find drugs, prostitution, gambling and firecrackers, not to mention the town's leading minister and a county commissioner or two.

That is the best thing about sin in the South: the devil still makes you do it. When Jimmy Swaggart made his famous confession on TV, Northerners saw the ruined shell of a man, his life destroyed by addictive behaviors. Southerners saw a minor slip that should be all cleaned up by next week. You're allowed a slip every now and then. The South is the only place left where you can get drunk regularly and not be considered an alcoholic.

But some of the devil's little schemes are not as entertaining as televangelism. The South — and here, as a Southerner by birth and heritage, I'm defining the South as anywhere they automatically serve grits with your eggs — certainly is the land of strange crimes. People are always disappearing and then being

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found six months later in the woods by a hound dog, all decomposed. And there is a serious devil-worshipping problem among the young. Just yesterday a group of teen-agers were put on probation for listening to Marilyn

Don't fight Jesse Helms over the soul of anything.

Manson and then going out and turning over tombstones. The cemetery vandals I can live with. It's the cat killers that get to me. Twice in the past 10 years I've had to live through these Son of Sam type

siages of people who capture house cats and then kill them in Satanic rituals. You try telling my cat that he can't go out tonight because the devil might get him.

Naturally, anyone with a high moral purpose must make his stand against the devil. Every year at Halloween there is a great civic debate in many towns as to whether the holiday should be abolished for glorifying Satan and his works. And any sports team with the word "devil" in the title is a constant target. I have a friend who owned a store called Cult Video — he specialized in hard-to-find classic and foreign films — who finally changed the name of the business because of all the harassing calls.

Jesse Helms (as far as I know) isn't this extreme but like any good Southerner, he knows a devilish scheme when he sees one, and you have to admit that legalizing marijua-

na for medicinal purposes does sound exactly like something the devil would come up with. Of course he must be opposed. Any Southern politician knows he must always stand up to the devil, unless, of course, the two of them already have a pre-arranged pact, i.e., tobacco.

And not just any politician. The other day I was in that agora of Southern life, the 7-Eleven, and when the woman in front of me had her purchases totaled up, they came to \$6.66. She became hysterical. The whole store became hysterical. We all had to chip in and give her enough money to buy another pack of cigarettes — anything to undo that terrible number. So watch out, William Weld and Richard Lugar: I wouldn't want to get into a fight over the soul of anything with Jesse Helms. He's been taught by experts.

It's Been a Great Summer (Cough, Cough)

By Ashok Gupta

Everyone has been marveling at the weather in the Northeast this summer — clear and sunny, with only occasional rain. But has anyone had trouble breathing? The air pollution has been terrible. During the first six weeks of this summer, the Northeast United States officially experienced "unhealthy" levels of ozone one out of every two days.

There's a connection between beautiful days and the bad air: Nice weather makes smog worse. Ozone pollution forms when sunlight "cooks" nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons that are emitted from power plants, factories and cars. Sunny days means more ozone gets formed, because when it doesn't rain, pollution can build up in the atmosphere and travel long distances while the

cooking process continues. Ozone is a respiratory irritant that has a big impact on public health. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 15,000 Americans die every year from exposure to airborne pollutants, and that exposure to ozone causes hundreds of thousands of acute asthma attacks. That shows that current standards aren't strict enough.

Fortunately, two important recent steps may hold the promise of cleaner air not only for people living in the Northeast, but for all Americans. Earlier this summer, President Clinton adopted stricter health standards for air quality, including reducing the acceptable level of ozone. Then Gov. George E. Pataki and several of his fellow Northeast governors petitioned the E.P.A. last week to force power plants in upwind states to reduce their emissions of pollutants.

Many older power plants have never installed significant smog-related controls because they didn't legally

Smog attack: it doesn't have to be this way.

have to do so. The Clean Air Act has left power plants outside of smoggy urban areas exempt from controls, based on the assumption that they would shut down soon.

The reality is that few of these inefficient, aging power generators have been retired or modernized. In fact, some of the dirtiest plants that had shut down may soon reopen as states deregulate the electric industry and companies become even more eager to provide cheap power.

To their credit, most of the Midwestern and Southern states have recognized the need to reduce pollu-

tion from their power plants. They have urged the Northeast to be patient and allow them to develop and carry out a voluntary effort. Yet after two years of haggling, there is still no program in sight and any voluntary initiative could take at least 10 years, even if it was started today.

Of course, the Northeastern states must do their part and work to reduce their own emissions. But if the E.P.A. approves the governors' petition, smog controls will force utilities in the Midwest and South to reduce their exports of air pollution within three years, and we can realistically hope for cleaner air within five years.

With strong Federal action, we can look forward to a day when the air will be safe to breathe even when the sun shines all summer.

Ashok Gupta is a senior economist for the Natural Resources Defense Council.

In America
BOB HERBERT

Hear the Blue Wall Crack

The Mayor and the Police Commissioner were seething. You could tell that both men felt personally betrayed by the cops who either joined in or looked the other way as a man was tortured in a Brooklyn station house. And when Rudolph Giuliani and Howard Safir get angry at the same time, someone is about to take a fall.

Thus, some fairly unforgiving Police Department sounds could be heard in the city late last week: the handcuffs being clamped on the wrists of Officers Justin Volpe and Charles Schwarz, accused in the brutal assault of a man in their custody; the file cabinets and desk drawers being emptied in the offices of Inspector Jeremiah Quinlan and Capt. William F. Walsh, both transferred out of the precinct that they had commanded; the riot act being read to Sgt. Jeffrey Fallon, the ranking officer in the precinct when the assault occurred. He was suspended and will likely face departmental charges.

Nine other officers had their badges and guns confiscated and were assigned to desk duty. Whatever one thinks about the way the department has dealt with brutality in the past, this was tough action and it happened breathtakingly fast.

Tough talk and action on police brutality.

The question is whether it was a one-shot reaction to a particularly grotesque and highly publicized incident or the beginning of a permanent change in the signals being sent to all police officers by Mr. Giuliani and Mr. Safir.

A conversation with the Police Commissioner on Friday seemed to indicate that it was the latter. Mr. Giuliani and Mr. Safir both insist that they have been tough on police misconduct all along. But from the beginning of Mr. Giuliani's term the dominant message to the police was get tough, assert yourself, make your presence felt. Cops were given bigger guns and pushed to adopt a super-macho persona. The problem, of course, is that if you unleash the police without adequate training and without a sophisticated system of safeguards, you will get a surge in brutality. And that problem is made worse by the fact that the officers who engage in brutal acts do so, for the most part, with impunity.

Even before Mr. Giuliani took office, the number of police brutality lawsuits filed against the city was increasing dramatically. The amount paid to settle such suits now averages more than \$20 million a year, about three times the cost of such settlements in the late-1980's.

Behind the dollar amounts are real New Yorkers, men and women who have experienced the psychological trauma, the physical pain and often the permanent damage that results from an encounter with a brutal cop. Most cases of brutality are covered up one way or another. Even now the Mayor and the Police Commissioner refuse to acknowledge the full extent of the problem. They won't even speak candidly about the so-called blue wall of silence.

But Commissioner Safir acknowledged on Friday that the use of excessive force by police officers is a serious problem. He said he had initiated a number of steps over the past several months to reduce the instances of brutality, and he conceded that "an egregious situation" like the attack in the Brooklyn station house "points out the need to accelerate what we're doing."

Said Mr. Safir: "I am making it clear that I will not tolerate abuse or corruption or excessive force by police officers. It is not something I believe in, and it is not something that I have ever done or have ever accepted."

He said again and again that the vast majority of officers are decent, hard-working and courteous. But he also said he and the Mayor are developing a major new strategy designed to improve training and to identify and remove potentially brutal officers.

"It is something real," he said, "not something esoteric." Before the crackdown on the 70th Precinct, that would have sounded like so much public relations rhetoric. And maybe that's what it is. But last week's crackdown was real and has sent a nervous shudder through commanders in every precinct in the city. The momentum is with the Mayor and the Commissioner. They are suddenly faced with a historic opportunity to prove that a police department can drastically reduce crime and its own levels of unnecessary violence at one and the same time.

THE ARTS

Learning to Love the Ardent Chaos of Cassavetes

By PHILLIP LOPATE

JOHAN CASSAVETES'S reputation as a director has undergone a remarkable transformation since his death in 1989 at the age of 59. Once viewed as an amateurish maverick who brokered self-indulgent improvisations by his actor-friends, he has come to be seen, especially abroad, as one of the three or four major American filmmakers of the last 30 years. Books are written about him: retrospectives are devoted to him; young directors from Budapest to Brooklyn imitate his passionate, infuriating dramas about love and character meltdown.

Somewhere the ghost of John Cassavetes must be chuckling. Six of his movies are to be revived, starting on Friday, at the Paris Theater in Manhattan and the Laemmle Sunset Five in Los Angeles, setting the stage for the opening next week of "She's So Lovely," a film based on a Cassavetes script that his son, Nick, has directed, starring Sean Penn, Robin Wright Penn and John Travolta. The convergence of a mini-retrospective and a generational collaboration across mortal lines provides a perfect opportunity to assess Cassavetes's legacy. How solid was his achievement? And how readily does it transfer to the present cinematic moment?

Cassavetes was, of course, also an actor, a broodingly handsome, riveting one who eventually specialized in suave villainy ("Rosemary's Baby," "The Fury"). Like Orson Welles, he took acting jobs early on to pay for his filmmaking habit. His first directorial work, "Shadows," is an irresistibly jazzy, black-and-white encapsulation of downtown New York, circa 1960. This free-form, international drama made everyone young

"improvs," though each was in fact carefully scripted by him. One of the revelations in revisiting later Cassavetes masterworks like "A Woman Under the Influence" (1974), "The Killing of a Chinese Bookie" (1976) or "Opening Night" (1977) today is that they are much more tightly structured and narratively propulsive than they seemed when they had their premieres. It may be that Cassavetes worked through some of his need for meandering, amoebic scenes in "Faces" and "Husbands." Both of those films went pretty far in forcing intensity from everyday discontent — sometimes crossing over into the very coarseness they decried.

"Faces," a "La Ronde"-ish suite of encounters emphasizing midlife crisis, keeps broadening and deepening as it goes, until we can't escape acknowledging the pain of the unhappy couple at the film's center and the satellites they attract on their way to marital collapse. Particularly memorable is a scene in which Seymour Cassel, playing a male hustler, is set upon by an older woman, while trying to flirt with Lynn Carlin, who portrays the polite, depressed wife. "Husbands," which charned the adventures of three guys on the loose, is a field day for the director's "rat pack": Ben Gazzara, Peter Falk and Cassavetes himself. While some critics saw its hysterical laughter and male boorishness as grating, the director stressed in interviews his desire to expose "the busting, bravura ego" and "the meaningless of men's lives," and welcomed audiences' irritation.

Unquestionably, Cassavetes is an actor's cinema. Mr. Gazzara, who considered his work on "Husbands" the most creative experience of his life, described the director's drive to break down the little tricks a performer develops, and crack open a



John Cassavetes, left, Peter Falk and Ben Gazzara in the 1970 film "Husbands" — An uncompromising effort to create an actor's cinema.

vored a hand-held camera style — staying close to actors' faces, lurching between their bodies like a boxing referee breaking up a clinch.

One reason it took film critics (myself included) so long to appreciate Cassavetes's virtuosity as a filmmaker was that he broke with the perspectives and deep-focus framing of classical mise en scène. He did so because he wanted to convey a sense of the world as always in flux, and of human nature as chronically unsettled, up for grabs. Alcohol, a recurring motif in Cassavetes's films (and life: he died of complications of cirrhosis of the liver), and mental illness helped to destabilize the characters further, and plunge them into that open-ended "lostness" that was so central to his vision.

"I'm lost by life," Cassavetes said. Lots of artists say they don't want to know what they're doing, but Cassavetes meant it. "You have to fight sophistication. You have to fight knowing, because once you know something, it's hard to be open and creative."

These prescriptions betray an anti-intellectual bias, and indeed the relative absence of calm reflection in his characters becomes a limitation, forcing them into hysteria. On the other hand, his strong suits were intuition and an emotional sympathy for disordered souls, which allowed him to reach other truths.

Nowhere was this tolerance for troubled psyches more evident than in "A Woman Under the Influence." Gena Rowlands, Cassavetes's wife and frequent muse, gave an immortal performance as Mabel, the disturbed wife of a construction worker, Nick (Mr. Falk). What makes her various tics and eccentricities so baffling is that they flow from her desire to do right by everyone. In refusing to judge Mabel's inappropriate behavior, Cassavetes risked romanticizing insanity, but he clearly believed, as he said, that "we're all crazy." What interested him in Mabel's "craziness" was the challenge it presented to the family ecosystem. Her husband is particularly torn, defending her with macho pride, then betraying her to the medical powers or shaming her in public.

Humiliation is one of the two constants in Cassavetes's universe; the other is love. Often the only way that love can occur is by one character

miraculously forgiving the other for a previous humiliation. Cassavetes's insistence that love exists should not be taken as a sunny affirmation on his part; he still saw the main unresolved problem in life as "how to love, and where to put your love."

"I have a one-track mind," he said. "That's all that I'm interested in — love. And the lack of it. When it stops."

Certainly love stops prematurely in "The Killing of a Chinese Bookie," a bleak, unusually taut thriller starring Mr. Gazzara as the owner of a strip joint. Cassavetes admired certain of the veteran directors he acted for, like Don Siegel (in "The Killers") and Robert Aldrich ("The Dirty Dozen"), and "Chinese Bookie" was his own flirtation with a genre picture. It may also be a disguised autobiographical testament, with Mr. Gazzara as a stand-in for the artist who has run out of money and luck.

Cassavetes began writing "She's So Lovely" in the late 70's, shortly after "A Woman Under the Influence" and "The Killing of a Chinese Bookie," and it brings together many of the filmmaker's pet motifs: drink-

ing, going crazy, the temporariness of life's roles, the reasonings of the heart. Its scenario, in which a man and a woman skate a characteristic figure-eight of love, chaos, loss and restoration, favors sudden shifts, time-jumps, marginal outsiders. Even little touches like offering beer to a child and the word "delovely" echo other Cassavetes motifs.

His son's "She's So Lovely" gives us the chance to encounter this intriguing, heretofore lost Cassavetes script — and to fantasize how the master might have executed it. Nick Cassavetes is nothing if not filial: his first feature was a vehicle for his mother, Ms. Rowlands, the rather squishy but polished "Unhook the Stars." "She's So Lovely" is even more visually poised, though its style seems shaped more by generation than genes. Where John Cassavetes shied away from violence and nudity, Nick Cassavetes is more modishly brutal and sentimental. His bag of techniques — a noirish lyricism that includes slow motion, music-video romantic montages, helicopter pull-aways and an emphatic score — streamline the ambiguously conflicted relationship of the two leads into

more of a true-love fairy tale. Cassavetes Sr. also insisted on hope in movies (his favorite director was Frank Capra) but the voyage was rougher, making the optimism more deserved.

Given the obsessive, go-for-broke process by which Cassavetes made his movies, it would seem hard to recapture their inner spirit, however faithful the adaptation. Yet his oddball narratives and characters continue to tantalize other filmmakers: Sidney Lumet is reportedly doing a remake of Cassavetes's "Gloria" with Sharon Stone, and Nick Cassavetes is rewriting "The Killing of a Chinese Bookie."

While it could prove a dead end to try to imitate Cassavetes stylistically, his more lasting influence on American independent films may well be the example of his toughness and determination to make personal films.

Cassavetes had this to say about his own stubbornness: "You can fail in films because you don't have the talent, or you have too much humility, or you lack ferociousness. I'm a gangster. If I want something, I'll grab it." □



John Cassavetes's "Faces," with Gena Rowlands and John Marley.

want to go out and make a movie. The success of "Shadows" landed Cassavetes a Hollywood contract for two studio pictures, "Too Late Blues" and "A Child Is Waiting," which, while creditable, convinced him that he should never again direct a film he didn't write or couldn't control. His next projects, "Faces" (1963) and "Husbands" (1970), took him over seven years to make, and both had an aggressively raw, rough texture, as if he were distancing himself from Hollywood's dream-machine smoothness.

Perhaps because of the genesis of "Shadows" in acting workshop exercises, all later Cassavetes films were saddled with the mistaken label of

scene until it yielded a deeper truth. "He created an atmosphere in which the actor can do no wrong," the actor said, "can make a fool of himself, can go to the limits of absurdity. John wouldn't allow the camera to bend the actor, but the other way around: the actor bends the camera."

In Cassavetes's own words, "the camera is the slave to the actor." He disdained an obsession with photographic technique. "I feel like vomiting when a director says to me, 'I got the most gorgeous shot today,'" he once said. What mattered, he insisted, was putting feeling on screen. To do this, Cassavetes (and his loyal cinematographer, Al Ruban) fa-



Sean Penn and Robin Wright in "She's So Lovely," directed by Nick Cassavetes from his father's screenplay.

DISPOSSESSED

BY CATHY MILLHAUSER / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

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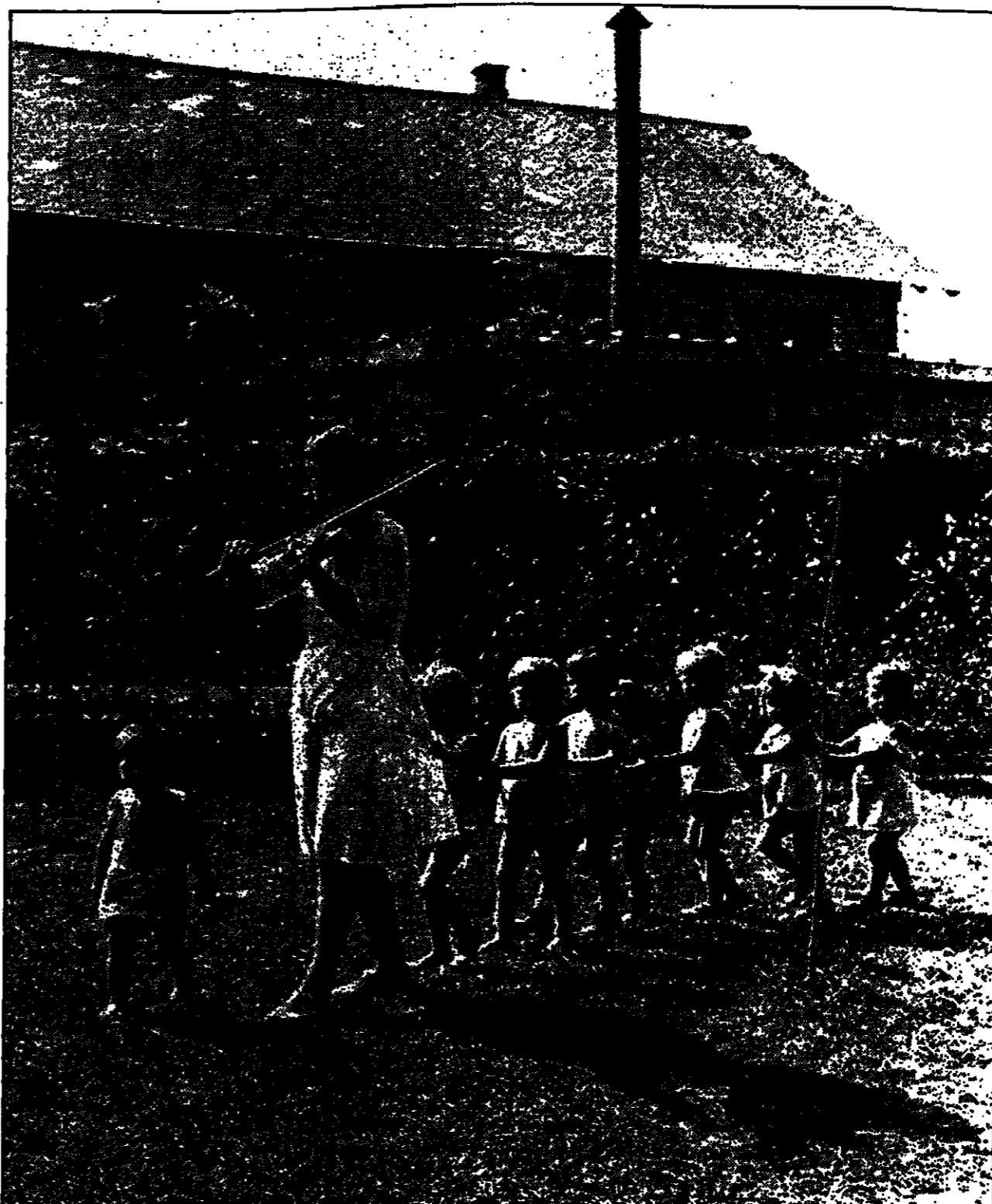
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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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ON CAMERA



Photographers, lost and found

By DAVID BRAUNER

David Brauner? The caller was Pesi Girsch, who explained she was the Israel curator for a German exhibition of exiled photographers. Girsch was looking for a German-born photographer called Theodor (Teddy) Brauner.

She'd plucked my name from the telephone directory, and wondered if, by chance, I was a relative. It was a possibility, I told her, but only if some family branch unknown to us had survived the Holocaust. I'd never heard of Teddy Brauner, but as a photographer, I was excited at the thought. I decided to try to find him.

Girsch, a photographer, artist and lecturer in Haifa University's arts department, explained that Brauner was one of the hundreds of photographers who left Germany during the Hitler period, and that the Rheinisches Landesmuseum of Bonn was mounting a massive exhibition of their collected works from May to August.

When curators Klaus Honner and Frank Weyers began three years ago, the project was tenta-

tively called "Photography in Exile." As the work progressed, however, a far more emotive title evolved: "Und sie haben Deutschland verlassen ... muessen," roughly "And They Left Germany ... They Had To." The job was immense. Names led to more names. Germany's photographic diaspora spread around the world, from the US, Britain and Israel to Brazil, Puerto Rico and China.

The curators likened their collecting of photographs and biographies to piecing together "mosaic stones" scrambled by time and events. The gigantic display of 603 images by 171 photographers nevertheless leaves "many gaps." And for many, the exhibition has come too late.

Needless to say, the legendary names of Capa, Eisenstaedt, Halsmann, Kertesz, Vishniac, Lotte Jacobi and Lisette Model, and the archetypal images of 20th-century photography are well represented. More important, perhaps, are the "lesser names, as good as forgotten," which the research has resurrected.

PHOTOGRAPHY PROVED A

practical passport out of Germany. A respected profession, it provided the exiles with a livelihood in strange new countries and minimized the language problem. Well-trained photographers worked in all fields: scientific and technical; journalism, advertising and fashion; art and landscape.

In a number of instances, husbands and wives as well as siblings shared the love and business of photography. And, unlike many other trades and professions in Germany, photography included many women.

Naturally, Jews made up the majority of exiles. But Germany in the '30s made life uncomfortable for others as well. Hans Namuth (d. 1990, New York) was jailed in 1933 for distributing anti-Nazi leaflets. His father, who was a high-ranking SS officer, had Namuth freed and sent him off to Paris. Father and son never saw one another again.

Eva Siao left Germany in 1932 and found shelter in China. During the Cultural Revolution she was imprisoned for seven years in solitary confinement. Nevertheless, her love for China has not diminished.

Georg Reischer, a brilliant young photographer, suffered a tragic fate in a French internment camp in 1940. The telegram informing him that his US visa was ready arrived two days after he committed suicide at age 29.

The represented work is highly diverse in subject matter, style and technique, but much speaks of death and displacement. Madame D'Ora (Dora Kallmus, d. 1963) devoted her later years to photographing the severed heads of cattle in Paris slaughterhouses.

ABOUT 25 percent of the photographers came to Palestine, mostly in the '30s. The Jewish entity was not kind to the careers of many of them. But those who survived mirrored the hopes and dreams of the Jewish settlers and helped create an identity for the new state.

For many of these men and women, *The Jerusalem Post* Archives, where I worked for 15 years, was a focal point. It was a privilege to know the quiet and unpretentious Fred Czeszniek (d. 1985), winner of the coveted Caps-Chim Prize for news photography. "Old-timers" like Rolf Kneller, Efram Ilani and Werner

Braun would also drop by. Still others, like Dr. Kurt Meyerowitz, Ricarda Schwerin and Marli Shamir, I knew only from their pictures in the archives.

Thanks to the richly illustrated 528-page catalog (in German, with an English version in the works) of the exhibition - easily one of the most important volumes ever produced on the history of 20th-century photography - neither their names nor their pictures will be forgotten.

Now back to Teddy Brauner. He arrived here in the '30s. Through Girsch I made contact with a former colleague of Brauner's, Hugo Mendelsohn. Mendelsohn and Brauner worked together as photographers in the army press liaison unit during the early days of the state.

In the 1950s and '60s, Brauner was active in the Government Press Office. After that the trail vanished. The Interior Ministry lost track of him 14 years ago. His last known whereabouts was Paris. The search goes on.

(With thanks to Erna Brauner for help with the German translations.)



(Clockwise from top left): Reunion by Fred Czeszniek, 1913-85, winner of the Caps-Chim Prize; untitled by David Seymour, d. Suez, 1957; montage of Tel Aviv Harbor under construction by Moshe Raviv-Vorobeichic, 1904-95 (Reproductions: David Brauner)

EARTHLY CONCERNS

A vicious Arctic circle

By DVORA BEN SHAUL

"Pristine" is one of the words that come to mind when we think of the Canadian Arctic. A clean land - no factories along the seaboard for thousands of kilometers, no pesticides consuming farms, no garbage dumps. Just ice and snow and a serene environment. That is why it comes as such a shock to read the recent 800-page report "The State of the Arctic Environment" written by environmental scientists from eight Arctic nations.

According to the studies, the native Inuit have the most contaminated diet of any people on the globe. They are whalers and hunters and exist mainly on the skin, fat and flesh of whales, seals, caribou, and fish. But the skin and blubber of the whales, which is called "muktuk" and is eaten either fried or raw, is loaded with toxic additives.

There are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the blubber and mercury in the skin. A 10-gram piece of muktuk contains the weekly amount permissible by Canadian standards, yet the Inuit eat 100 times that amount. The livers of ringed seals, a necessary food for the Inuit since it is their principal source of Vitamin A, has 200 times the

amount allowable in food in Canada.

Caribou kidneys are laced with cadmium, and seal blubber contains heavy doses of dioxins and hexachlorocyclohexanes (HCHs), such as the pesticide lindane. Some of these substances are among the most toxic on earth and have been banned for over 20 years by the Canadian government.

So where is this poisonous material coming from? According to the geographers and meteorologists, from as far away as the tropics.

Because of wind patterns controlling water and air movement, the pesticides, PCBs, HCHs and metal contaminants are swept northwards, where they condense in the cold air and cover the land and the sea with a blanket of contaminated snow. Even several decades after such material is no longer in use, the levels in the Arctic keep rising and, due to the cold climate, there is very little breakdown of the toxic factors.

No one knows the exact effect of these toxins on humans, but one study of 11-year-olds, exposed since the womb, showed lower IQs and learning disabilities. Moreover, women examined in a mother-and-child clinic, were found to have up to

100 times the permissible amount of certain toxins in their blood, and extremely high levels in their milk.

In fact, we know far more about the effect of these toxins on wildlife in the Arctic than we do about their effect on humans.

Some experts have accused the Canadian government of downplaying the seriousness of the problem because the government knows it would cost at least \$10,000 a year to supply canned goods for one family, and the Inuit just just can't afford that. Neither, it would seem, can the government.

So in the meantime, the scientists and some of the clinical workers advise pregnant and lactating women to avoid caribou liver and muktuk and to eat more of the non-fatty meats and fish which, although contaminated, have fewer toxins. But this, too, is difficult because in the harsh Arctic climate, people rely on the fatty blubber of the whales for the fats they need and on the liver as a source of necessary nutrients.

Home Front will appear tomorrow.

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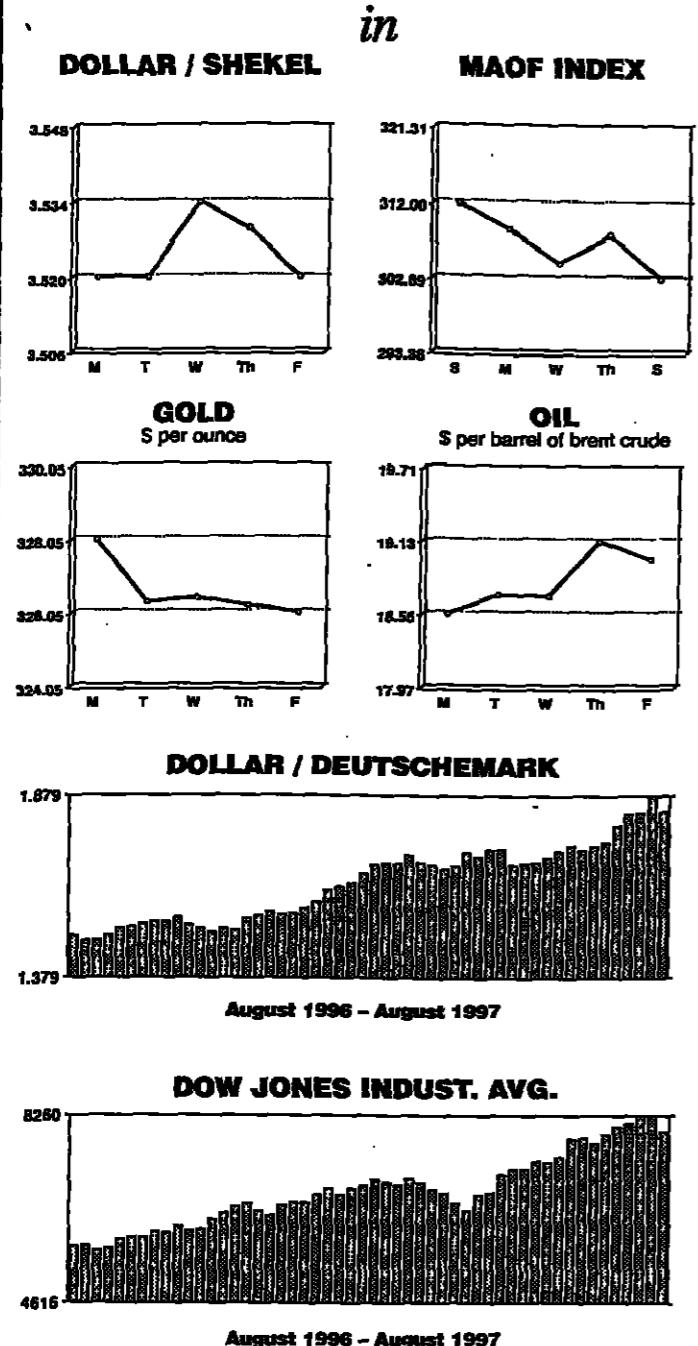
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MARKETS



Clinton urges Teamsters, UPS to reach pact
 President Bill Clinton yesterday urged the Teamsters union and United Parcel Service to redouble efforts to reach an agreement and end a two-week-old strike that has paralyzed package deliveries by companies throughout the US. "It's clear that they're making progress," Clinton told reporters.
 "This strike is beginning to hurt not only the company but its employees and the people who depend on it," the president said. Teamsters President Ron Carey said earlier yesterday marathon talks with UPS negotiators had made progress for the first time since negotiators hunkered down in a Washington hotel at the request of Labor Secretary Alexis Herman on Thursday morning. *Reuters*

2nd quarter growth down to 1.6%

July job seekers up 1.1%; money supply up 5.4%

By Jerusalem Post Staff
 During the second quarter of this year Israel's gross domestic product grew by an annual 1.6 percent, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.
 During the January-July period, the economy grew by an annual 2%, thus continuing a clear slow-down trend which began in late '95, when semi-annual growth was still at 6%.
 Meanwhile, the Ministry of Labor yesterday said that the number of people who actively sought jobs in July rose by 1.1 percent to 145,600. In all, 16,815 new job seekers

have been registered this year. However, some of that rise is attributable to the steady arrival of new immigrants, most of whom are initially jobless. Even so, unemployment's current level, 7.7% of the work force, is a three-year high.
 According to the Labor Ministry's findings, joblessness is rapidly expanding in the periphery's development towns. The number of cities with 10% or higher unemployment rates rose last month to 17. In April there were only eight such towns, according to the ministry.
 The towns suffering the most severe unemployment include: Ofakim - 15.3%;

Sderot - 13.5%; Ksifa - 13.3%; Yeroham - 12.3%; Kiryat Gat - 12.2%; Rahat - 12%; Kiryat Malachi - 11.9%; Mitzpe Ramon - 11.8%; Or Akiva - 11.8%; Neivot - 11.6%; Dimona - 11.3%; Kabul - 11.1%; Abu Rabi'a - 11.1%; Shlomi - 10.8%; Bnei-Nujidath - 10.7%; and Acre - 10.1%; and Ma'alot-Tarshiha - 10%.
 The ministry said that just over 55% of July's job-seekers were newly unemployed, a roughly 12% increase since the beginning of the year.
 Though the discouraging data might give reason to contemplate an easing of the Bank of Israel's monetary policy, an interest-rate

cut now seems less likely, considering the central bank's report yesterday that money supply rose 5.4% last month.
 The increase in money supply is attributable primarily to the relatively sharp, 1.2% interest-rate cut which came in tandem with the expansion of the shekel's fluctuation bands in June.
 In all, money supply has risen by 13% so far this year. Set against this backdrop, it is unlikely that bank governor Jacob Frenkel will cut interest rates for September, and in fact he may decide to raise them, in order to help the government meet its own annual inflation target of 7-10%.



Corn comes up short
 The manager of a farm collective in Hwangju, North Korea points out yesterday how high corn grows in a normal season. This year corn has reached only half its normal height due to a severe drought in the region. *(Reuters)*

US rep to crusade against local patent laws

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN
 US Congressman Charles Schumer said during a recent visit here that he is going to lead a crusade against Israeli patent laws, which he said are hurting both Israeli drug manufacturers and American consumers.

"In Hebrew my name means 'watchman,' and I am trying to live up to this," said Schumer, a Democrat who represents constituencies in the Brooklyn and Queens, New York, districts. "In this case what is good for the US is also good for Israel."
 Due to Israel's patent laws, which prohibit generic drug manufacturers not based in the US from conducting research on original products before the patent protection expires, US consumers must wait longer for cheaper treatment substitutes.
 "Generic drugs have been a god-send," said Schumer, noting that generic treatments can cost up to 20 times less than the patented product. "The question is why are parts of the American government taking a stand against American consumers?"
 The US pharmaceutical lobby puts pressure on the government and doctors to hinder the release of generic drugs, Schumer said. The congressman said he will now try to determine which US body convinced American officials here to pressure Israel into passing the legislation.
 Schumer says that the US also pressures other countries to legislate such laws, but the problem in Israel is very significant because of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries.
 Teva, Israel's largest drug maker and a worldwide leader in the generic drug market, had said it is considering moving part of its research and development operations overseas in order to bypass the law.
 Both Chief Scientist Ora Berry and Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky previously appealed to the Justice Ministry to revise the law.
 The officials said they hope the courts will conclude the procedure by the end of the year.
 Teva has been trying to change the patent law since 1994, when it was passed.

Caltex to buy into Dor Energy

Globe News Service and Jerusalem Post Staff
 Caltex International, a petroleum refiner and distributor jointly owned by Chevron and Texaco, is expected to buy a 50 percent stake in Dor Energy "within weeks," according to sources close to the deal.
 They estimate Dor, which belongs to the Dankner Group, will be valued at NIS 100 million in the deal.
 Senior executives at Dankner said most of the agreement's principles have been agreed upon and that final drafts have been exchanged in the past few days.
 Caltex, which has an annual

turnover of \$15 billion, operates mainly in Asia and Africa selling jet and other fuels, as well as oils. In addition, it operates 14 refineries in 11 countries and has some 14,000 retail outlets in 30 countries.
 Caltex has been cooperating with Dor for over a year with all aspects of jet-fuel tenders. The Irving, Texas-based company will replace Shamrock as Dor's owners.
 Four months ago, Shamrock sold its shares in the company due to a strategic decision not to deal in fuel in Israel and due to what it saw as a disappointing yield in that particular investment. Dor

refused to detail the value of its transactions with Shamrock.
 Since then Shamrock has retreated from its largest Israeli investment, a 20% stake in Koor Industries, which was sold last month to the Claridge holding company.
 Dor Energy was established in 1988 and since then has claimed to have conquered some 18% of the local fuel market, which has been dominated for decades by Delek, Sonol and Paz.
 Besides energy, the 40-year-old Dankner Group's interests include holdings in the chemical, petrochemical, plastics, telecommunications and real estate sectors.
 The privately owned holding company, which is led by Shmuel Dankner, has played a leading role in assembling multinational investment group R.P. Telekom's ambitious \$1b. penetration into Poland's telecommunications market.
 The company's energy division has been struggling with regulators in order to increase the number of gas stations it has.

pressure on the government and doctors to hinder the release of generic drugs, Schumer said. The congressman said he will now try to determine which US body convinced American officials here to pressure Israel into passing the legislation.
 Schumer says that the US also pressures other countries to legislate such laws, but the problem in Israel is very significant because of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries.
 Teva, Israel's largest drug maker and a worldwide leader in the generic drug market, had said it is considering moving part of its research and development operations overseas in order to bypass the law.
 Both Chief Scientist Ora Berry and Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky previously appealed to the Justice Ministry to revise the law.
 The officials said they hope the courts will conclude the procedure by the end of the year.
 Teva has been trying to change the patent law since 1994, when it was passed.

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|---------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| U.S. dollar (\$250,000) | 4.720 | 5.000 | 4.250 |
| Pound sterling (£100,000) | 3.875 | 4.000 | 3.812 |
| German mark (DM 200,000) | 1.825 | 1.825 | 2.125 |
| Swiss franc (SF 200,000) | 0.825 | 0.750 | 1.000 |
| Yen (10 million yen) | | | |

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

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|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|------|--------------|
| | Buy | Sell | Buy | Sell | |
| U.S. dollar | 3.7130 | 3.7729 | 3.42 | 3.60 | 3.7488 |
| German mark | 3.4859 | 3.5422 | 1.85 | 1.95 | 3.5200 |
| French franc | 1.8916 | 1.9222 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 1.8091 |
| Japanese yen (100) | 5.5238 | 5.6435 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 5.8112 |
| Dutch florin | 0.5918 | 0.5707 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.6684 |
| Swiss franc | 2.9438 | 2.9911 | 1.85 | 1.74 | 2.9717 |
| Swedish krona | 2.2949 | 2.3320 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.3156 |
| Norwegian krone | 0.4340 | 0.4411 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.4383 |
| Danish krone | 0.4550 | 0.4634 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.4602 |
| Finnish mark | 0.4987 | 0.5048 | 0.46 | 0.52 | 0.5012 |
| Canadian dollar | 0.8304 | 0.8408 | 0.81 | 0.85 | 0.8383 |
| Australian dollar | 2.5258 | 2.5483 | 2.46 | 2.59 | 2.5303 |
| S. African rand | 2.5870 | 2.6228 | 2.54 | 2.67 | 2.6124 |
| Belgian franc (10) | 0.9160 | 0.9308 | 0.87 | 0.76 | 0.7498 |
| Austrian schilling (10) | 2.6855 | 2.7319 | 2.64 | 2.77 | 2.7132 |
| Italian lira (1000) | 1.9389 | 1.9889 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 1.9540 |
| Jordanian dinar | 4.9188 | 4.9980 | 4.85 | 5.18 | 4.9832 |
| Egyptian pound | 0.8900 | 3.7783 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 1.0912 |
| ECU | 3.7183 | 3.7783 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 3.7530 |
| Irish punt | 5.0541 | 5.1357 | 4.96 | 5.21 | 5.1040 |
| Spanish peseta (100) | 2.2388 | 2.2750 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.2589 |

*These rates vary according to bank. **Bank of Israel.
 SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

DRIVE CAREFULLY

Phillies win 6th straight

HOUSTON (AP) — Gregg Jefferies hit a two-run homer in the ninth inning off Houston closer Billy Wagner, and the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Astros 5-3, for their sixth straight victory.

The Phillies last won six in a row in June 1995. They have won 14 of 17 overall.

Houston starter Darryl Kile, trying to win his 10th consecutive decision and become the NL's first 17-game winner, took a 3-2 lead into the eighth.

But Scott Rolen led off with a single, and Wagner relieved with two outs and gave up a tying single to pinch-hitter Kevin Jordan.

Wagner (7-5) walked Mickey Morandini with one out in the ninth and Jefferies hit his 11th homer of the season over the left-field fence.

Braves 5, Cardinals 3

Greg Maddux overcame a three-run first inning deficit, and Fred McGriff hit a two-run homer, leading the Atlanta Braves to a road victory.

Maddux, who had allowed a total of only four first-inning runs in 26 previous starts this season, gave up a three-run homer to Ray Lankford in the first.

Rockies 7, Mets 5

Larry Walker went 3-for-3, and Andres Galarraga increased his league-leading RBIs total to 113.

Walker singled, doubled, tripled and walked, raising his average to .380. Ellis Burks hit his 21st homer as host Colorado overcame a 4-2 deficit and won for the seventh time in 10 games.

New York, which made three errors, has lost six of eight.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Rangers 8, Yankees 5 (10)

Reliever John Wetteland hit an RBI double in his first at-bat in more than three years in the 10th inning and picked up a win against his former team as Texas won on the road.

Wetteland, who saved all four of New York's World Series wins last year to be named MVP, doubled off Ramiro Mendoza (4-5) after pinch-hitter Domingo Cedenio's RBI single had given the Rangers a 6-5 lead.

Wetteland (7-2) was batting for the first time since June 14, 1994, when he singled for the Montreal Expos against Pittsburgh.

Texas juggled its lineup in the

eight, moving designated hitter Ivan Rodriguez to catcher. The Rangers lost their DH in the switch, forcing the pitcher to bat. Wetteland was a 6-for-41 (.146) career hitter in the NL.

Mariners 11, White Sox 6

Edgar Martinez, Paul Sorrento and Jay Buhner hit home runs, leading visiting Seattle Mariners in the first game of a scheduled doubleheader.

The second game never started and was postponed because of rain. It will be made up Sunday as part of a doubleheader.

Martinez hit a two-run homer, his 20th, in the first inning and a two-run single in the seventh. Buhner hit his 29th homer, a solo shot in the sixth that made it 6-4. Sorrento hit a three-run drive, his 23rd, in the seventh.

| National League | | | | American League | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|------|------------------|---------------|----|----|------|--------|
| East Division | W | L | Pct. | GB | East Division | W | L | Pct. | GB |
| Atlanta | 76 | 48 | .613 | — | Baltimore | 75 | 49 | .606 | — |
| Florida | 70 | 51 | .579 | 4 1/2 | New York | 72 | 49 | .595 | 4 1/2 |
| New York | 67 | 55 | .549 | 8 | Boston | 61 | 83 | .422 | 17 |
| Montreal | 61 | 60 | .504 | 13 1/2 | Toronto | 58 | 82 | .413 | 19 |
| Philadelphia | 44 | 75 | .370 | 29 1/2 | Detroit | 58 | 85 | .409 | 21 |
| Central Division | | | | West Division | | | | | |
| Houston | 65 | 58 | .528 | — | Cleveland | 63 | 56 | .529 | — |
| Pittsburgh | 60 | 62 | .492 | 4 1/2 | Chicago | 58 | 62 | .483 | 5 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 55 | 67 | .451 | 9 1/2 | Milwaukee | 58 | 62 | .483 | 5 1/2 |
| Cincinnati | 53 | 68 | .438 | 11 | Kansas City | 51 | 68 | .429 | 12 |
| Chicago | 49 | 75 | .395 | 16 1/2 | Minnesota | 51 | 71 | .418 | 13 1/2 |
| West Division | | | | Central Division | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 89 | 55 | .616 | — | Seattle | 68 | 53 | .562 | — |
| Los Angeles | 87 | 56 | .608 | 1 1/2 | Anaheim | 68 | 54 | .557 | 1/2 |
| San Diego | 80 | 63 | .562 | 8 1/2 | Texas | 59 | 63 | .484 | 9 1/2 |
| Colorado | 59 | 84 | .480 | 29 1/2 | Oakland | 50 | 74 | .403 | 18 1/2 |

Saturday's NL results: Atlanta 5, St. Louis 3; Philadelphia 5, Houston 3; Montreal 8, San Francisco 5; Pittsburgh 10, Florida 5; Colorado 7, NY 5; San Diego 4, Chicago 3 (10); Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 3.

Saturday's AL results: Cleveland 8, Toronto 4; Texas 8, NY 5 (10); Seattle 11, Chicago 6 (1st 2nd pld.); Boston 12, Minnesota 4; Kansas City 2, Detroit 1; Baltimore 10, Anaheim 9; Milwaukee 6, Oakland 5.

Love holds 5-shot lead over Leonard at PGA

MAMARONECK, NY (Reuter) — Davis Love III, playing brilliantly in pursuit of his first major championship, charged to a five-shot lead over Justin Leonard in their final-round duel with nine holes to go yesterday in the PGA Championship.

Love made three birdies in a flawless front nine at Winged Foot to reach 10 under par, while British Open champion Leonard struggled to three bogeys and a lone birdie to fade to five under par.

Jeff Maggert, fighting to win a berth on the US Ryder Cup team, was the only other player under par as Love and Leonard headed for the inward nine. Maggert stood at one under after 12 holes.

Leonard and Love began the final round tied for the lead at seven under par, a massive seven shots clear of the rest of the field on another hot and very humid day.

While Love, 33, was solid in all phases, the 25-year-old Leonard faltered as he strayed into the rough time and time again from the tee, lacked accuracy with his irons and misplaced his putting touch.

Love gained one stroke when Leonard bogeyed the second hole after driving far into the right rough.

The 33-year-old Love made it a two-shot lead when he curled in a 30-foot putt for birdie on the third hole, and the advantage grew to three after Leonard bogeyed the fourth hole after driving into the left rough.

A birdie at the par-5 fifth hole, which Love had gone eagle/birdie/birdie in the first three rounds, boosted his edge to four as Leonard could only manage par after driving into the left rough once again.

Leonard looked like he might get back on track when he rolled in a long birdie putt at the seventh hole to cut Love's lead to three.

But on the next hole, Love birdied as Leonard bogeyed to extend his lead to a bulging five strokes.



FOR THE LOVE OF IT — Davis Love III gestures after sinking a birdie putt yesterday at the PGA Championship. (Reuters)

Zohar to Crystal Palace

Israel international midfielder Itzik Zohar completed his transfer to Crystal Palace on Saturday.

Zohar, who signed a three-year contract with the South London club managed by Steve Coppell, becomes the second Israeli to play in the Premier League this season, joining West Ham's Eyal Berkovic.

Neither player is in the Israeli national squad that flew to Sofia yesterday for the team's final Group 5 World Cup qualifying match against Bulgaria on Wednesday.

Berkovic is disqualified due to having collected a second yellow card in his last group match, while Zohar incurred the wrath of coach Shlomo Scharf by deciding to fly to London without consulting with him first. *Derek Fantal*

Johnson is 5th in 200m

LONDON (AP) — Only 12 days after basking in the glory of winning the world 400-meter title, Olympic champion and world 200-meter record-holder Michael Johnson finished fifth against lightly regarded opposition yesterday.

Beaten by three Brits and a Latvian in a 200 at Crystal Palace, Johnson quickly left the meet with his agent, Brad Hunt, and without reappearing for the 1,600-meter relay and explaining why he performed so poorly.

It was Johnson's third defeat of the year, the first coming in a head-to-head match over 150 meters against Donovan Bailey, the other over 400 meters at Paris June 25, when he also finished fifth.

Troubled by leg injuries during the World Championships at Athens, Johnson arrived in London short of training and speed, especially for the 200, and never was in contention to win.

Against opponents who would struggle to make an Olympic or world semifinal, Johnson was slow out of the blocks. When he came off the bend, he had only two runners behind him.

He made a strong finish, but it was too late to win the race, which went to Welshman Doug Turner in 20.73 seconds. Another Briton, Marcus Adam, placed second, and was followed by Julian Golding, a member of the British team that earned the 400-meter relay bronze at Athens, and Sergei Insakov of Latvia.

Johnson, who set the world record of 19.32 at the 1996 Olympics, was timed in 20.87.

Sports Editors:
Joseph Hoffman
& Ori Lewis

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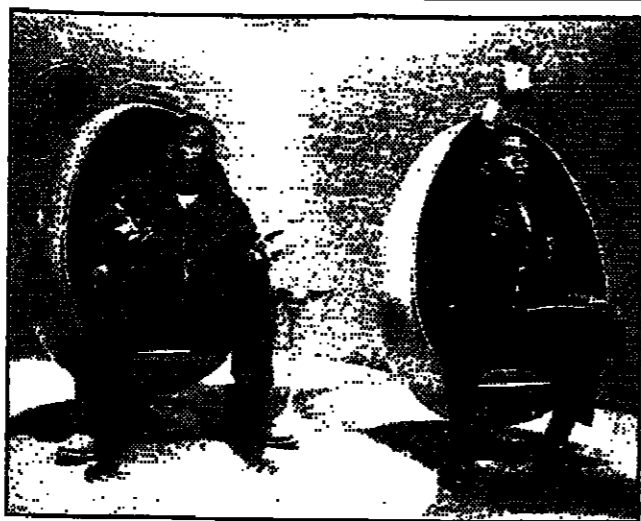
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The future is now: Will Smith (left) in 'Men in Black.'

*** GROSSE POINTE BLANK - In this mordant little comedy, John Cusack plays a professional assassin who returns to his Michigan hometown for the first time in a decade to attend his high-school reunion.

***** A MOMENT OF INNOCENCE - Another beautiful film by the Iranian director Mohsen Makhmalbaf, this movie is set far from the colorful wilds of Gabbeh, in a wintry gray, modern-day Tehran.

*** MEN IN BLACK - Barry Sonnenfeld's playful off-beat parody of the Martian-movie genre stars Tommy Lee Jones and Will Smith as nutty dressed officers in a top-secret agency designed to keep track of all alien life forms currently residing on planet Earth.

way in which the MIBs go about their work - cruising their beat, drinking coffee from paper cups, pulling over alien-owned cars to check the driver's license and registration.... Clearly, the universe is too vast and mysterious a place to be policed effectively by a few deputized mortals in a gas-guzzling Plymouth.

*** MICROCOSMOS - This small nature documentary focuses in amazing close-up on the insects, flowers, frogs, and birds in and around a French field. Aside from a few expository sentences spoken by an off-screen narrator, it has no script - and offers no explanations - whatsoever.

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6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

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15:30 Zappy Wave 15:33 Denver, the Last Dinosaur 15:50 Super Ben

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22:10 Green Card (1990) - a French musical and the woman he married in order to get a green card move in together.

CHANNEL 5

6:30 Bodies in Motion 6:30 Extreme Olympics 6:30 International Journal

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CHANNEL 12

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CHANNEL 13

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 14

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 15

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

18:30 Ocean Girl 17:15 French programs 19:20 News in French

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7:00 TV Shop 14:30 The 700 Club 15:00 Gerbert 15:30 Masters of Maze

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6:30 Bodies in Motion 6:30 Extreme Olympics 6:30 International Journal

CHANNEL 5

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 6

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 7

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 8

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 9

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 10

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 11

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 12

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 13

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 14

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 15

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

PRIME TIME TV

Table with 8 columns (1-8) and 4 rows (18:30-23:00) listing TV shows and their times.

SECOND SHOWING (6)

22:00 Life Begins for Andy Harry (1941) - another in the series about the all-American Harry family.

CHANNEL 8

6:00 Open University 8:00 The Power of Magic, part 1 (pt)

CHANNEL 10

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 11

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 12

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 13

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 14

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 15

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 16

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 17

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 18

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 19

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 20

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 21

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel

CHANNEL 22

6:30 News flash 6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Good Morning Israel



CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

- ACROSS 1 One bearing inwards, we hear (8,6) 9 Lice seen swarming, around host (8) 10 Pop prof by such a break? (6)

- DOWN 2 Talking to water, Sunday opening suffering? (7) 3 Model incomplete for plan (4)

SOLUTIONS section containing a crossword grid and a list of solutions for the cryptic crossword.

QUICK CROSSWORD section containing a crossword grid and a list of solutions for the quick crossword.

MOVIES

Extensive list of movie titles, showtimes, and theaters across various locations like Jerusalem, Hadera, and Lod.

Azzam's lawyer: Codefendant duped

Says Egyptian was tricked into confessing

CAIRO (AP) - The lawyer of Azzam Azzam, the Israeli Arab on trial for spying against Egypt, argued yesterday that the Egyptian codefendant was tricked by police into signing a confession.

Fareed el-Deeb, Azzam's defense attorney, said that if he could prove the Egyptian innocent, then his client would be proved innocent too.

Azzam and Emad Abdel-Hamid Ismail, an Egyptian schoolteacher, were arrested late last year in the alleged spying conspiracy.

Both have pleaded innocent.

Two Israeli-Arab women, Zahra Yousef Ireis and Mona Ahmed Shawahna, are being tried in absentia.

At yesterday's hearing, el-Deeb said that Ismail, who worked at a factory in Israel, had a relationship with Ireis. The lawyer said she had seduced him and that he had hoped to marry her.

El-Deeb said, however, that Ismail eventually grew suspicious that the woman was attempting to lure him to spy for Israel and went to Egyptian security officials.

El-Deeb cited police reports saying that Ismail was told that if he wrote down what happened, he would be freed. But instead he was detained. The police reports were not made available to reporters.

Prosecutors have charged that the two women are Israeli agents who recruited Ismail to spy on Egypt.

Prosecutors say that Azzam, who worked at a textile company near Cairo at the time of his arrest in November, allegedly gave Ismail women's underwear soaked in invisible ink to be used for writing secret messages to Israel.

The court adjourned the hearing to today.

Barge carrying toxic waste sinks off Haifa

By LIAT COLLINS

The company issued a statement saying the contents of the four containers which sunk were not toxic but the remains of phosphates. Haifa Chemicals said it would help the Environment Ministry in its efforts to deal with the containers.

The barge, which had been in use some two months, had made 30 previous jaunts to the dumping point, 40 km. offshore. The company has a permit to dump 40,000 tons of waste at sea a year because it claims that it has no other way of handling the waste. This practice has come under heavy criticism from local and international environmental groups and Greenpeace is demanding the company introduce cleaner technological

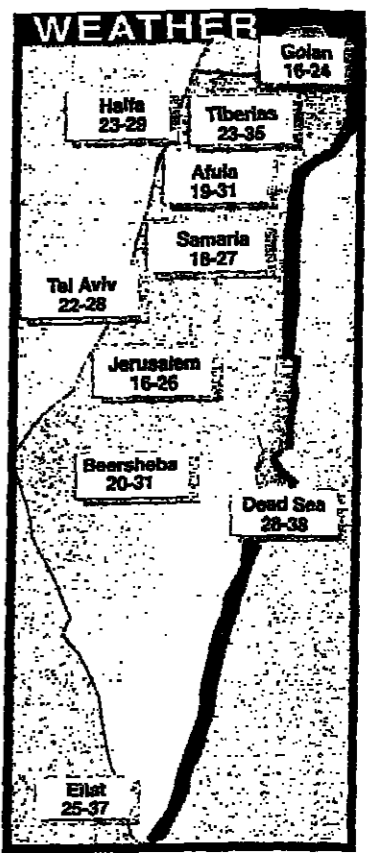
processes to stop creating the waste. The London Dumping Convention (1992), which Israel has not ratified, has banned the practice.

Last month, Greenpeace activists were arrested following a protest in which they towed away one of the barges used for dumping the sludge. The Environment Ministry has called for an end to the dumping by the end of the year.

Ministry workers yesterday made dives to the site and found that one of the four containers had opened but was not leaking. They revealed the container.

The area was marked off with buoys, but the Ports and Railways Authority said this did not create a hazard to ships using the port.

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Ministry wants 14 more drugs added to health services

By JUDY SIEGEL

The Health Ministry is pressing the Finance Ministry to include in the basket of health services 14 "vital drugs," including two that can prevent primary or recurrent hospitalization among schizophrenics.

Since January 1995, only one new drug has been added to the list of medications for which the health funds must pay: Copaxone, which relieves multiple sclerosis attacks. The Treasury has consistently refused to approve others. Some Health Ministry sources say that heavy lobbying by MS patients persuaded the Treasury to give in on Copaxone, but that there are numerous other medications no less vital to patients.

The two psychiatric drugs are Risperdal, manufactured by Janssen-Cilag, and Ziprexa, made by Eli Lilly. Both work to suppress brain neurotransmitters such as serotonin and dopamine. They will be discussed at the Eighth Congress of the International Psychogeriatric Association, which opened last night at the Jerusalem International Convention Center.

Prof. Avi Weizman, head of the research department at the Geha Government Psychiatric Hospital, said yesterday that the new drugs, whose import has been approved by the Health Ministry, must be included in the basket of health services.

"They are expensive drugs, but institutionalizing patients in hospitals instead of allowing them to function in their homes is much more expensive," he said.

A month's worth of Risperdal costs around NIS 800. The benefit of the drugs, which are quite interchangeable, is that unlike conventional drugs, they don't turn patients into "zombies." Instead, they prevent patients from suffering from Parkinson-like neurological symptoms. Other schizophrenia drugs also may cause weakness, constipation, obesity, vision problems and other side effects, but the two new drugs do not.

"Patient compliance is thus heightened, and the drugs can be given even to teenagers, who would suffer socially from these side effects, and to the elderly, who may have Parkinson-like neurological problems of their own," he said.

Although no clinical studies have proven that chronically ill schizophrenics who have been hospitalized for years can be discharged if they take these medications, it is clear, Weizman said, that their quality of life can be much improved.

The three-day Jerusalem congress, attended by psychiatrists and geriatricians from around the world, will include symposia on behavioral and psychotic illness in old age and on dementia and psychosis in the elderly.



Moshe Sarussi smiles at his mom Aviva at Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem yesterday, two weeks after doctors transplanted a segment of her liver to the boy to help him overcome liver failure. It was the first live-donor transplant performed at Hadassah and the third ever in Israel. (Avi Chayoun)

Mother's liver saves 3-year-old child

By JUDY SIEGEL

The life of a three-year-old Beersheba boy who went into liver failure because of a drug interaction has been saved by a transplant of a quarter of his mother's liver, a doctor at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem said yesterday.

It was the first live-donor liver transplant to be performed at Hadassah, and only the third ever done in Israel.

Dr. Oded Yurin of Hadassah's transplant unit, who learned the technique at the

University of California at Los Angeles, performed the 12-hour double operation two weeks ago, along with Prof. Ya'acov Berlatzky and Dr. Ahmed Eid.

Yurin expects the boy, Moshe Sarussi, to be released within a few days. Sarussi's mother, Aviva, in her 30s, has been discharged but remains at her son's bedside. Her liver is expected to regain normal size within a few weeks, Yurin said.

Yurin said there have been a number of candidates for a live-donor liver transplant at Hadassah since the Health Ministry licensed

the procedure, but that previously parents were fearful of donating organ parts.

He hoped that the success of the Sarussi case and of two such procedures performed at the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus in the past year would help persuade other parents of children suffering from liver failure to donate a section of their liver to try and save them.

The transplants at Beilinson involved two Arab mothers who donated liver segments to toddlers suffering from complications of hepatitis A infection.

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

AROUND THE WORLD

| Location | Low | High | Wind | Clouds | |
|--------------|-----|------|------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 14 | 57 | 25 | 77 | clear |
| Berlin | 18 | 61 | 28 | 82 | clear |
| Buenos Aires | 19 | 68 | 18 | 64 | cloudy |
| Caracas | 23 | 73 | 33 | 81 | rain |
| Chicago | 19 | 68 | 32 | 80 | rain |
| Copenhagen | 18 | 61 | 29 | 79 | clear |
| Frankfurt | 16 | 61 | 28 | 82 | cloudy |
| Geneva | 17 | 61 | 27 | 82 | clear |
| Helsinki | 16 | 48 | 19 | 68 | cloudy |
| Hong Kong | 27 | 81 | 21 | 88 | clear |
| Jakarta | 28 | 46 | 23 | 73 | clear |
| London | 18 | 64 | 26 | 82 | cloudy |
| Los Angeles | 20 | 68 | 24 | 79 | cloudy |
| Madrid | 20 | 68 | 24 | 79 | cloudy |
| Moscow | 17 | 63 | 28 | 82 | cloudy |
| New York | 18 | 64 | 26 | 82 | cloudy |
| Nice | 22 | 72 | 27 | 81 | clear |
| Paris | 18 | 64 | 26 | 82 | cloudy |
| Rome | 18 | 64 | 26 | 82 | clear |
| Stockholm | 15 | 55 | 24 | 75 | clear |
| Sydney | 16 | 5 | 13 | 55 | clear |

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Winning cards

In yesterday's first daily Chance draw, the winning cards were the ace of spades, queen of hearts, eight of diamonds and queen of clubs. In the second Chance draw, the winning cards were the nine of spades, jack of hearts, 10 of diamonds and seven of clubs.

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Survey shows Israelis are not the world's best lovers

By ALLISON KAPLAN SOMMER

Israelis start having sex later and don't make love as frequently as people in other countries, according to a survey released yesterday by the manufacturers of Durex condoms.

The survey was conducted in honor of the company's unveiling a new line of condoms at a Tel Aviv news conference. "We could-

n't think of a better way to celebrate Tu Be'av, the holiday of love, than to release our new line," said Doron Zilberstein, marketing manager for Durex Israel.

The six brightly packaged members of the new series of condoms, include a brand of racy-colored condoms flavored with strawberry, banana, mint, and orange.

"For the first time, fun condoms of this type are going to be sold in

regular pharmacies, and not just in novelty shops," Zilberstein said proudly.

The questions in the survey, administered to 500 adults over 18, were identical to those asked by the company in 15 other countries, to provide a basis for international comparisons.

The survey found that the average age for first intercourse for Israelis was 18.2, compared to

17.6 internationally. The most sexually precocious country is the US, where the average person begins having sex at 16.2, and the most conservative is Hong Kong, with an average sexual initiation age of 18.9.

As for frequency, the average Israeli has sexual intercourse 92 times a year, well below the international average of 109. Again, the US leads, averaging 135 sex experiences a year. In second place are Russians, averaging 133 a year.

"Maybe the immigration from Russia will help boost the national average," joked Zilberstein.

lovers. Thirty-nine percent of the Israelis surveyed said that their own satisfaction is the most important factor in sex, and only 29% said that their partner's satisfaction is most important.

If you believe that this is a macho flaw, you're wrong - 54% of Israeli women said their own satisfaction is of primary concern, while only 33% of men said the same. Internationally, there was much more concern for others: 34% said they cared most about satisfying their partner and only 27% put their own satisfaction first.

The most "dangerous and disturbing" statistic, according to Zilberstein, is how few Israelis seem to be taking any precautions against pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. A full 54% said they use no form of birth control, 17% use a condom, 21% birth control pills, and the rest rely on other methods.

Zilberstein said that Durex would be active in promoting safe sex among Israelis, marketing its condoms not only to those who rely on them for prevention of pregnancy, "but also to women who might take birth control pills, but should use condoms to keep themselves safe from AIDS and other diseases."

PEOPLE

...the long and the short and the tall and they come with different talents and ambitions, and they come rich and poor and mostly in between. And some come, usually through no fault of their own, disadvantaged.

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Help scientists find the causes of schizophrenia!

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in the U.S., together with leading Israeli hospitals, will be conducting a study to identify the biological causes of schizophrenia in Ashkenazim. Both environmental and genetic factors are believed to play a role in determining who is susceptible to the disease.

Although Ashkenazim do not have a higher rate of these disorders, the fact that the community has evolved from a limited number of ancestors and that Ashkenazim often marry from the same ethnic background, provides unique opportunities for genetic analysis.

For more information, please leave a message 24 hours a day (excluding Shabbat) for our Israeli research coordinator (Hebrew or English) at 02-648-0253, or contact Dr. Ann E. Palmer (English speakers only) in the United States BY CALLING COLLECT via an operator to 410-955-0465. Mon. - Fri. between 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. E-mail: aspulver@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu; Fax 410-955-0644

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